The Longer the War,
the Stronger
the Co-Prosperity Sphere

Nippon Times

Victory for Japan
Is Victory for East Asia

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CHINESE HERE, IN SOUTH, HAIL NANKING MOVE

By War Declaration, They Feel They Are Now Completely Cooperating With Japan

STUDENTS EXPRESS JOY

Overseas People in Indo-China, Manila, Bangkok, Shonan Approve Action

Unanimous and enthusiastic approval of China's declaration of war against America and Britain and profound pride that they now are cooperating completely with Nippon to build Greater East Asia were expressed by Overseas Chinese everywhere on Saturday.

In Tokyo, more than 300 Chinese students studying at the Toa Gakko in Kanda received the news of their motherland's war entry during class and temporarily forgot their stoic tradition and broke out in an outburst of pure joy. China's entry into the war, the return of the concessions, and the abolition of extraterritoriality were, to them, an unexpected but glorious New Year's present.

Said a student representative, "Since the outbreak of the war we had been dreaming of the day when our motherland would join Nippon in action as well as in spirit to destroy America and Britain. Our motherland has been kicked and humiliated by the United States and Britain for so long and the satisfaction we feel by the present action cannot be expressed by mere words. We feel an overwhelming pride that we now are actually in the fight to wipe out mankind's greatest enemy."

Yokohama Chinese Happy

In Yokohama Chang Chen-tung, Vice-President of the Association of Chinese Residents in Nippon, told a Domei reporter, "We have now become one with Nippon in the fight to build Greater East Asia. Ever since the establishment of the National Government this had been the hopes of the Overseas Chinese. Representing my people, I vow that we will carry out fully our responsibility and together with the people of your nation hold solid the home front."

In French Indo-China, Chinese there welcomed the news by flying the Chinese flag and the Rising Sun Banner of Nippon before their homes, according to a Saigon Domei report. The influential Chinese paper New East Asia put out an extra announcing China's decisive move and at 3 p.m. a mass meeting of Chinese was held in Cholon. At the meeting resolutions to support absolutely President Wang Ching-wei, and to fight Chungking to the end were passed with unanimous consent. The resolutions were telegraphed to President Wang.

Domei reports from Manila reveal that there Chinese leaders were expecting China to enter the war. Wang Tien-shin, President of the Board of Directors of the Chinese in the Philippines, told Domei, "The National Government's present move is one which we had been expecting and hoping for. Nippon is fighting to establish an Asia for the Asiatic and China must of course cooperate for this ideal. We in the Philippines are determined to cooperate fully and absolutely for the attainment of this goal."

In Bangkok, Chen Shu-ming, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, representing the 2,500,000 Chinese in Thailand said, "Before the war the Chinese in Thailand were utilized by Chungking in working against Nippon. Immediately after the outbreak of the war, however, we realized the truth and really understood that cooperation with Nippon was the way to real happiness. We are very happy that now we can work really together to fight to bring a complete and lasting peace."

Chinese in Malai Moved

Further Domei reports disclose that the 2,500,000 Chinese in Malai too were greatly moved by China's war declaration. At Shonan, Lin Wen-hsi, President of the Malai Chinese Association, asserted, "China's war declaration is only natural and to us, who have been actually cooperating with Nippon for some time, it seems to have come not soon enough. But by the declaration our goal has become more clearly defined. Personally, and representing my countrymen in Malai, I agree wholeheartedly with my homeland's heroic move."

China Enters War to Crush U.S., Britain

Saturday was a momentous day in the history of Greater East Asia with the National Government of the Republic of China declaring war on the United States and the British Empire. The lower photo shows Masayuki Tani, Foreign Minister and concurrently President of the Board of Information, second from left, at the Prime Minister's official residence reading the Government announcement in connection with China's war declaration. The upper photo, taken recently, shows President Wang Ching-wei, at left, reviewing the crack troops of the National Government of China's Army.

Roosevelt's Message to Congress Called 'Childish Ballyhoo' by Hori

President Failed to Add Anything New to His Past Gibberish, Says Spokesman; Assurances, Promises, Boasts Are Seen Futile Gesture

Describing President Roosevelt's annual message to Congress as "childish ballyhoo" Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, on Saturday declared that Roosevelt's assurances, promises and boasts are nothing more than "an empty gesture."

Spokesman Hori pointed out that the American people are beginning to realize that the tremendous sacrifices they are making in the present war result from the blunders committed by the Roosevelt administration. He added that despite the declarations made by the American Government, there is growing unrest and uneasiness among the people concerning post-war conditions and the current defeats being suffered by the United States.

His comments follow in full:

"President Roosevelt's annual message to Congress contains nothing new. It is merely a rehash of the old gibberish of American and British spokesmen during the past one year.

"In his customary manner the President toys with figures in creating high hopes of a big offensive this year, going even to the ridiculous extent of spinning out dreamy tales of disarming the Axis Powers and revising and supervising the educational systems in Axis countries after the war. It would be asinine to make serious comment on such childish ballyhoo.

"It is worthy of note, however, that he devotes more than half of his message to singing a paean of praise on the unity and cooperation of the so-called Allies, to laud the war efforts of the people, especially the soldiers and laborers, to emphasize the need of preventing post-war unemployment and to impress upon his countrymen the impossibility of American isolation. In the light of the facts of the past year the American assurance of aid or offensive operations is nothing more than an empty gesture in spite of the very emphatic declarations made by American Government authorities regarding the government's war determination. A good instance is the recently announced White Bock.

Growing Unrest Seen

"All this is quite clear from the fact that as the real nature of the war gradually becomes known, the American people are realizing that their involvement in the war at an enormous sacrifice is the sole responsibility of the present administration. The fact that there is growing unrest and uneasiness among the people concerning post-war economic dislocations and unemployment and the fact that there is growing strength among the advocates of traditional American isolationism as a result of the series of defeats on all battlefronts are clear signs that the thinking people of America are becoming conscious of the true meaning of the old Amer-

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CHINESE NAVY GIVEN PROMISE OF SUPPORT

Commander of Japanese Fleet In South China Waters Hails War Declaration

China's declaration of war upon America and Britain was described as a realization of Sino-Japanese cooperation in a statement issued by the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Fleet in South China waters at 11:45 a.m. Saturday according to Domei.

The statement follows:

"The determination of the National Government has been made clear by its declaration of war on America and Britain at 10 a.m. today. It is gratifying to see actually the realization of Nippon-Chinese cooperation. It is our duty to smash Anglo-American guerrilla operations in South China waters and to destroy Chungking's forces. Now that the Chinese people are fighting together with us our position has become more firm and complete.

"The Fleet in South China waters will take further concrete steps in aiding the development of the Chinese navy. At this moment the thing over which we feel the greatest regret is the fact that Chungking still clings to anti-Japanism and that it is leaving a black name in history as Greater East Asia's traitor. We are determined to fight together with our new comrade toward complete victory in th War of Greater East Asia".

CHINA'S ACTION PLEASES REICH, STAHMER SAYS

Demonstrates to World It Is Prepared to Shoulder Heavy Responsibility

FIRM TIES STRESSED

Italian Ambassador Taliani Also Lauds Resolve of National Government

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 9.—Deep satisfaction with Nanking's declaration of war against the United States and the British Empire was voiced by Dr. Heinrich Stahmer, newly-appointed German Ambassador to Tokyo, in a statement to the press here today.

The National Government of China, the envoy declared, by taking this momentous step, has demonstrated to the world its profound understanding toward the heavy responsibility which the Government is prepared to share with Japan in the establishment of a new world order and the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Dr. Stahmer pointed out that the Chinese and German peoples long have been bound with firm ties of friendship and mutual respect. Therefore, he added, Nanking's declaration of war is most welcome news to the entire German nation.

The German people will be convinced more than ever that the National Government of China now has definitely joined the camp of Powers waging a vigorous war against the imperialism of the United States and Great Britain, Ambassador Stahmer concluded.

The Ambassador, who recently arrived here from Nanking, now is staying here pending departure for Japan to take up his new post in Tokyo.

In a declaration made on the day of China's entry into the war, Marquis Francesco Maria Taliani, Italian Ambassador to China, lauded the determination of the National Government to fight together with its ally Nippon for the emancipation of China, a Domei dispatch from Shanghai reveals.

The Ambassador at the same time voiced his unshakable belief that China, together with the Axis nations, would attain glorious victory.

Foreign Envoys Notified

Domei

NANKING, January 9.—The National Government of China, immediately following its declaration of war against the United States and the British Empire, formally notified Japan, Manchoukuo, Germany, Italy and other friendly Powers of the momentous move, it was revealed here today.

The formal notification was conveyed to these Governments through their respective envoys stationed in the capital.

Simultaneously, it was further disclosed, the Government officially notified by cable the Chinese envoys stationed abroad of the declaration of war against the United States and the British Empire.

CENTRAL CHINA FIRM DRAFTS EXPANSION PLAN

Awaits Compilation of Budget To Adjust Distribution of Vital Materials

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 8.—Details of the activities to be carried out by the Central China Development Company in the coming year have been drafted and will be presented for the final approval of the ministries concerned in Japan early in March, it was learned today.

The present plans, which have been drafted in accordance with the plans already presented to the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, await only the completion of the budget for the adjustment of the distribution of essential materials which is now under investigation.

Despite the reduction of about ¥10,000,000 in the total amount of appropriations as compared with the last fiscal year, concentrated allocations of funds and raw materials under the special wartime program will enable the company to enlarge its activities greatly in industrial and financial reconstruction work in Central China.

IMPRESSIVE RITES HELD IN NANKING TO CARRY ON WAR JOINTLY WITH JAPAN

War Declaration on Asia's Foes Proves Determination of China

Nippon's Sincere Recognition of Ally's Strength Seen in Retrocession of Concessions and Abolition of Extraterritoriality

The National Government of China, vowed to live or die together with Nippon, Saturday declared war on the United States and Britain, the common enemies of all East Asiatic countries.

At the same time, the Empire retroceded to China the various concessions it had held in that country and its extraterritorial rights there, thus eliminating all inequality under which China had so long endured at the hands of foreign Powers and putting into complete shape the structure for Sino-Japanese collaboration in the war to build up a new order in East Asia, the two countries going forward as one mind and one body.

Wang's Visit Significant

The Nipponese people Saturday for the first time realized the true significance of the visit of President Wang Ching-wei to this country toward the end of last year and the agreement subsequently reached between him and leaders of the Tokyo Government on steps to render more positive the joint efforts exerted by the two nations. At the same time, they were impressed anew by the amazing progress made by the National Government in only three years of its existence.

Participation of the National Government in the War of Greater East Asia automatically manifests its unflinching determination to uproot the accumulated evils of the past from the soil of Asia and to contribute to world peace through construction of a new order in Greater East Asia. It proves more than the highest eloquence could that President Wang Ching-wei's doctrine of living or dying together with Nippon is no idle rhetoric. Thus the people of New China have translated into action their avowal to go with Nippon through thick and thin.

Nippon Reciprocates

On the part of Nippon, it has reciprocated by retroceding to China the concessions it had held, consented to relinquish the International Settlement and the Peking Legation Quarter and to abolish extraterritoriality throughout occupied China. This signifies that Nippon now recognizes the strength and ability of the National Government to assume the responsibilities of a modern State and to enjoy the full status of an independent Government.

The existence of foreign concessions and extraterritoriality in China was a glaring instance of the Anglo-American policy of world conquest, and the repudiation by Nippon of these insulting relics of the past in advance of all foreign countries with rights and interests in China bespeaks the positive but modest nature of the Empire's cooperation with the National Government and constitutes evidence before the tribunal of world opinion that Nippon is a nation truly animated by an unbending sense of justice.

"True, the United States and Britain on October 9 last year promised Chungking to retrocede concessions and abolish extraterritoriality, but since Chungking had been reduced to a mere provincial regime and neither the United States

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E. ASIA'S SALVATION RESTS WITH NIPPON

Is Primary Reason for China's Entry Into War, Declares Ambassador Hsu Liang

The salvation of China lies in strengthening all ties of cooperation with Japan. This is also true for all the other nations of East Asia. Realizing the full significance of this truth, China has also declared war on America and Britain. In this vein, Dr. Hsu Liang, Chinese Ambassador to Tokyo, explained to the press on Saturday the prime factors which prompted his Government to take the historic step.

The gist of Ambassador Hsu's statement follows:

"Only by cooperating in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia can China hope to rehabilitate itself and assist in the rehabilitation of East Asia. The National Government of China has declared war on America and Britain just in order to do its duty to East Asia. As President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government pointed out in an address he broadcast in Japan toward the close of last year, China and Japan are bound to live together and die together. There is no way to save China except by strengthening the ties of cooperation with Japan, and there is no way to emancipate East Asia except by that course.

"Ever since December 8, 1941, we have been thinking of how to make closer collaboration between Japan and China a reality. The present move of the National Government represents the first long step which has been taken by China toward the realization of the ideal state of relationship between Japan and China. Our aim is to win in the war. We are resolved to make every sacrifice of manpower and material resources in order to bring the war to a conclusively successful end.

"The present move of the National Government has added considerably to what I have to do in Tokyo. I mean to exert every effort to be equal to my task which has increased in importance as the result of China's entry into the war."

CHINA'S BRAVE MOVE IS EXPLAINED BY LIN

Nanking Publicity Minister Issues Verbal Statement On War Declaration

Domei

NANKING, January 9.—Representing the National Government, Lin Pai-sheng, Publicity Minister, issued the following verbal statement at 10:30 a.m. today at the Legislative Yuan concerning the declaration of war on the United States and Britain.

Publicity Minister Lin said, "Upon the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, China proclaimed that she would share both joys and sorrows with Japan. In accordance with this lofty spirit, China has gone a step further to live or die with Japan and, at the same time, proclaimed that a solemn attitude and concrete measures would be taken shortly.

"I now have the pleasure of announcing most solemnly that China has decided to declare war on the United States and Britain. In pursuance of the principle to live or die with Japan and for the purpose of entering into strategic action for consummating the War of Greater East Asia, the Central Political Council was called to sit at 9 a.m. today, when the declaration of war on the United States and Britain was most enthusiastically and unanimously passed.

"In addition to the regular members of the Central Political Council, members of the Executive Yuan, military representatives, Wang I-tang, Chairman of the North China Political Council, all provincial governors and mayors of major cities were also present at the historic meeting."

Big Price Paid for Stamp

PARIS.—The record price of 529,000 francs was paid at a stamp auction for the uncanceled light green 15-centime stamp issued in 1849. This is the highest price paid at a stamp auction at the Hotel Drouot.

Organization of Supreme National Defense Council Set

NEW ERA BEGINS

China's Domestic Structure Now Ready to Crush Common Foes—U.S. and Britain

Domei

NANKING, January 9.—In order to cope with the new situation following the formal declaration of war against the United States and Great Britain, the details of the organization of the new Supreme National Defense Council were discussed and decided upon at the meeting of the Central Political Council of the National Government at Nanking this morning.

Domei

NANKING, January 9.—Immediately following the formal declaration of war against the United States and Great Britain by the National Government of China, ceremonies for the prosecution of the war and also for the Sino-Japanese Agreement concerning the retrocession of concessions and relinquishment of extraterritorial rights were held today with solemnity in the Ceremonial Hall of the National Government here.

The Sino-Japanese Agreement concerning the cooperation for the prosecution of the war provides for full military, political and economic cooperation between the two countries with a view to prosecuting successfully the war against the United States and Great Britain and also for the building up of a new order in the world and in East Asia based on equitable principles.

The Sino-Japanese Agreement relating to the retrocession of concessions and relinquishment of extraterritorial rights provides for the return of concessions presently held by Japan to China and also for the swift resumption of the administrative rights of the International Settlements by the National Government.

Historic Meeting Held

At 9 a.m. today, a historic meeting of the Kuomintang Party was held at the official residence of President Wang Ching-wei to decide on the subject of the declaration of war against the United States and the British Empire. One hour later the legislature procedure was completed at the legislative Yuan and the declaration of war was proclaimed.

President Wang and other leaders of China arrived at the Ceremonial Hall of the National Government at 10 a.m. Meanwhile, Japanese Ambassador to China, Mamoru Shigemitsu and other staff members of the Japanese Embassy arrived at the Ceremonial Hall as the Chinese Military Band played the Chinese National Anthem.

At 11 a.m., the representatives of the two signatory Powers took their seats. After checking originals and duplicates, Japanese Ambassador Shigemitsu and, President Wang affixed their signature and set their seals to the documents. Following the signature, the representatives moved to the adjoining room where a toast was drunk.

The course taken by the National Government of China up until the time it declared war against the United States and Great Britain constitutes an epochal period in its history and offers an illuminating illustration of the growth of new Asia.

Upon Japan's declaration of war against the United States and Great Britain on December 8, 1941, the National Government issued a statement through President Wang Ching-wei that it would cooperate hand in hand with Japan throughout the coming war.

This vow to cooperate with Japan plainly elucidated the course to be taken by China. The cry for a declaration of war against the Anglo-Saxon nations at that time already

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THREE POWER UNITY EMPHASIZED BY LU

China's Entry Into East Asia War Hailed by Manchoukuo Ambassador to Nanking

Domei

NANKING, January 9.—Referring to China's declaration of war on the United States and Great Britain, Lu Jung-huan, Manchoukuo Ambassador to the National Government, declared in a press interview here today that unbreakable unity exists among Japan, Manchukuo and China.

The questions and answers of the interview were as follows:

Question: Will you return to Manchoukuo because of the present declaration of war on the United States and Great Britain by the National Government?

Answer: I have received no instructions as yet to return home. Furthermore, I have no intention of returning home at present.

Closer Ties Assured

Question: Will you give us your opinion as regards the future relationship between Manchoukuo and China?

Answer: The new born China under the leadership of President Wang Ching-wei, which has made remarkable progress politically, economically, culturally, and militarily, has declared war on the United States and Great Britain to take part in the Greater East Asia War.

Adjusting and renovating domestic affairs, the National Government is exerting its efforts to foster closer and friendly relations with the Axis Powers. The present epoch-making renovation effected by the National Government will pave the way for closer ties between Manchoukuo and China.

The strengthening of China's cooperation with Japan appears to be based on an idea similar to that of Manchoukuo which wholeheartedly is cooperating with Japan. Hence the relations between China and Manchoukuo in the future will be less abstract, and on the basis of a concrete and systematic plan, Japan, Manchoukuo and China will march on to prosecute the current war to a successful end.

Question: What concrete measures have been taken with respect to exchanging commodities between Manchoukuo and China in establishing collaboration with Japan?

Mutuality Is Principle

Answer: As previously stated the exchange of commodities must be based on the principle of mutuality. If such exchange becomes more frequent than heretofore, and if it is conducted on a wider scope, it seems that smoothness and promptness must be stressed.

Question: In connection with the above, will not the enlargement of Manchoukuo organs in China be considered?

Answer: With increased duties at the Embassy, we have begun gradually to feel the shortage of personnel, but for the time being we are not considering any concrete measures to increase our personnel.

CHUNGKINGITES SUFFER AS MARKET SKYROCKETS

Caused by Vigilance of Authorities in Peace Area and Stoppage of Supplies

C.P.S.

MACAO, January 9.—The rigid blockade enforced by the authorities of the peace area and the non-arrival of material supplies from abroad have resulted in the skyrocketing of commodity prices in Chungking-controlled areas. In some cases prices have gone up hundred times.

Despite the feverish efforts of the authorities at Shaokwan, the shortage of material supplies cannot be remedied.

The ban on the importation of Nipponese sea products has been lifted in an endeavor to improve the acute food situation, but the rigid blockade efforts of the various authorities in the peace area have crushed all the hopes of the Shaokwan officials.

Roosevelt Message Is Called Ballyhoo

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ican tradition of minding their own business.

"The most brazen passage in the Roosevelt message is the one which quotes the Tenth Commandment. It is the height of hypocrisy to refer to the Holy Bible in order to cover up the sins of his own country. Evidently the incumbent President of the United States is ignorant of notorious facts in American history—of California, Texas, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Philippine Islands, Samoa, Panama, the Canal Zone, Virgin Islands, all of which once belonged to other countries until his own cast covetous eyes upon them."

Text of War Declaration By Nanking Government

Domei

NANKING, January 9.—A translation of the text of the declaration of war upon the United States of America and Great Britain by the National Government of China follows.

"Upon the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia on December 8 the year before last, the National Government on the basis of the spirit of the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty, announced its readiness to share happiness and hardships with Japan.

"Ever since, the National Government has been endeavoring to help Japan prosecute the War of Greater East Asia by starting a new national movement and enhancing peace in its territory, thereby fostering China's national power.

"However, the Anglo-American nations, still adhering to their century old policy of splitting asunder East Asia, instigated the Chungking elements to participate in the Anglo-American camp and send their troops to Burma and India, with the result of Asiatics murdering Asiatics.

"Recently, Japan's land, sea and air forces steadily have destroyed Anglo-American violence. Having lost the bases in East Asia of their aggression, the two powers increased their subversive plots, and, jealous of the progress of the peace measures in the areas under control of the National Government, have been continually instigating Chungking elements to obstruct the progress of various construction works in this part of China.

"The enemy powers also sent their Chungking-based airplanes bombing Wuhan, Canton and other sectors and killed Chinese nationals.

"The Chungking elements, unquestionably are shameful traitors of East Asia for serving the Anglo-American cause. But the United States and Britain, which with an unsatiated ambition, are resorting to all means of provocation and estrangement to East Asia, for the ultimate aim of annexing this part of the world, deserve the name of common enemies of the East Asiatic races.

"We therefore declare that the National Government has today entered into a state of war with the United States and Britain. We expect to extend cooperation with all China's power to exterminate Anglo-American tyranny, to reconstruct China and to liberate East Asia.

"Relations with Manchoukuo and Thailand further will be made cordial, since they are bound by the common ideal of co-prosperity of East Asia, and together with these powers China will proceed to the construction of a new Asiatic order based on the common moral basis.

"Other friendly Powers including Germany and Italy, since a few years ago have been achieving brilliant victories against Britain and the United States in the West.

"China today participates in the War of Greater East Asia, and expects to contribute to the fair new order of the world, hand in hand with its friendly powers.

"All Chinese nationals, with awareness that the present war offers the sole opportunity to realize the ideal of Greater Asia conceived by China's National Father, to rehabilitate the Chinese Republic and to create the sphere of Greater East Asiatic prosperity, as well as to ensure justice and peace for the entire world, must unite for this cause and carry out their great mission at this great moment of history.

"Wang Chao-ming, President of the National Government.

"Wang Chao-ming, President of the Executive Yuan.

"Chen Kung-po, President of the Legislative Yuan.

"Weng Tsung-yao, President of the Judicial Yuan.

"Chiang Kang-hju, President of the Examination Yuan.

"Liang Hung-chih, President of the Control Yuan.

"January 9, 32nd year of the foundation of the Chinese Republic."

TOYAMA IS PLEASED WITH CHINA'S ACTION

Avers It Proves Collaboration With Japan; General Hayashi Hails War Entry

Mitsuru Toyama, prominent champion of the cause of Japanese-Chinese collaboration, is most pleased with the move taken by the National Government of China to declare war on America and Britain.

He was one of the few private Japanese whom President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government visited while he was in Tokyo recently.

Mr. Toyama commented on the move of the National Government as follows:

"Japan has been conducting military operations in China for several years. Our war in China is not a war for our own sake. It is a war to make a reality of collaboration between Japan and China. In the face of this fact, there seems to be little remarkable about the action of the National Government of China in entering the war on the side of Japan and the Axis Powers. The significance of the National Government's move lies in the fact that it has demonstrated to the world that Japan and China are actually cooperating with each other. I should like to see what remains of the regime in Chungking reflect and come to know better than remaining a puppet in the hands of America and Britain."

General Senjuro Hayashi, former Prime Minister who is president of the Dai-Nippon Asia Development League, made the following comment on the entry of China into the War of Greater East Asia:

"China has at last gone to war with America and Britain. This is a development which is extremely gratifying to me. It must be gratifying not only to the Japanese people but also to the Chinese and the 1,000,000,000 members of the Asiatic race. The idea of China living or dying with Japan which was spoken of by President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China in some of his statements has come to realization. I am profoundly impressed by the present move of the National Government of China, which gives us cause to congratulate ourselves upon what has been done by the Dai-Nippon Asia Development League."

Ample Coal in Tatung

C.P.S.

TATUNG, January 8.—Despite the severe winter here, the output of coal remains unaffected. All the coal dumps in Mengchiang have abundant stores of coal.

Flynn Given New Post

President Roosevelt has appointed Edward J. Flynn to a combined post as the President's Special Envoy and Minister to Australia, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei.

WAR DECLARATION PROVES FIRM STAND

(Continued From Page 1)

and Britain would have had nothing to retrocede or abolish, there is nothing in common between the Anglo-American gesture and the actual steps taken by Nippon to give China a full national status.

The Japanese people look forward to the favorable influence of their Government's action on the attitudes of their ally Italy and France, which still retain their concessions and extraterritoriality in China. It is a matter for whole-hearted congratulation, it is generally said, that at the very outset of the second year of the Greater East Asia War such a Gargantuan stride has been taken in Sino-Japanese relations.

Formidable Army Ready

The present strength of the National Army, which has now joined the war to exterminate the United States and Britain, is approximately 300,000, directed by a Military Commission headed by President Wang Ching-wei and Wang I-tang, chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission. It is garrisoned: in Central China; around Nanking, Taihsing, Tungtai, Kahsing and Hankow; in South China: around Canton and Swatow and, in North China: around Peking, Tungshan, Kaifeng Tungming and Kweiteh. For the education of the officers of these units there are the Central Military Academy and the Central Military Aviation School, the director of the former being President Wang Ching-wei himself. These units have been playing an increasingly important part in the punitive expeditions against the Chungking forces and in mopping-up operations in the pacification areas.

Especially efficient and strong are the forces garrisoned around Nanking and in North China and they have shown their mettle in various expeditions.

Nippon officers have been assigned to guide the instructions at the schools and in the training of troops, and the guidance has resulted in salutary accomplishments. The Chinese Army no longer is what it used to be: ill-organized and unscientific. In the initial stages of punitive expeditions and maintenance of peace and order, they have operated jointly with Nippon Forces but of late they have been planning and carrying out campaigns all on their own. Chungking has been endeavoring to undermine the morale of the army by offering bribes and other allurements but its efforts have proved futile, the foundations of the army having been consolidated and its morale made firm.

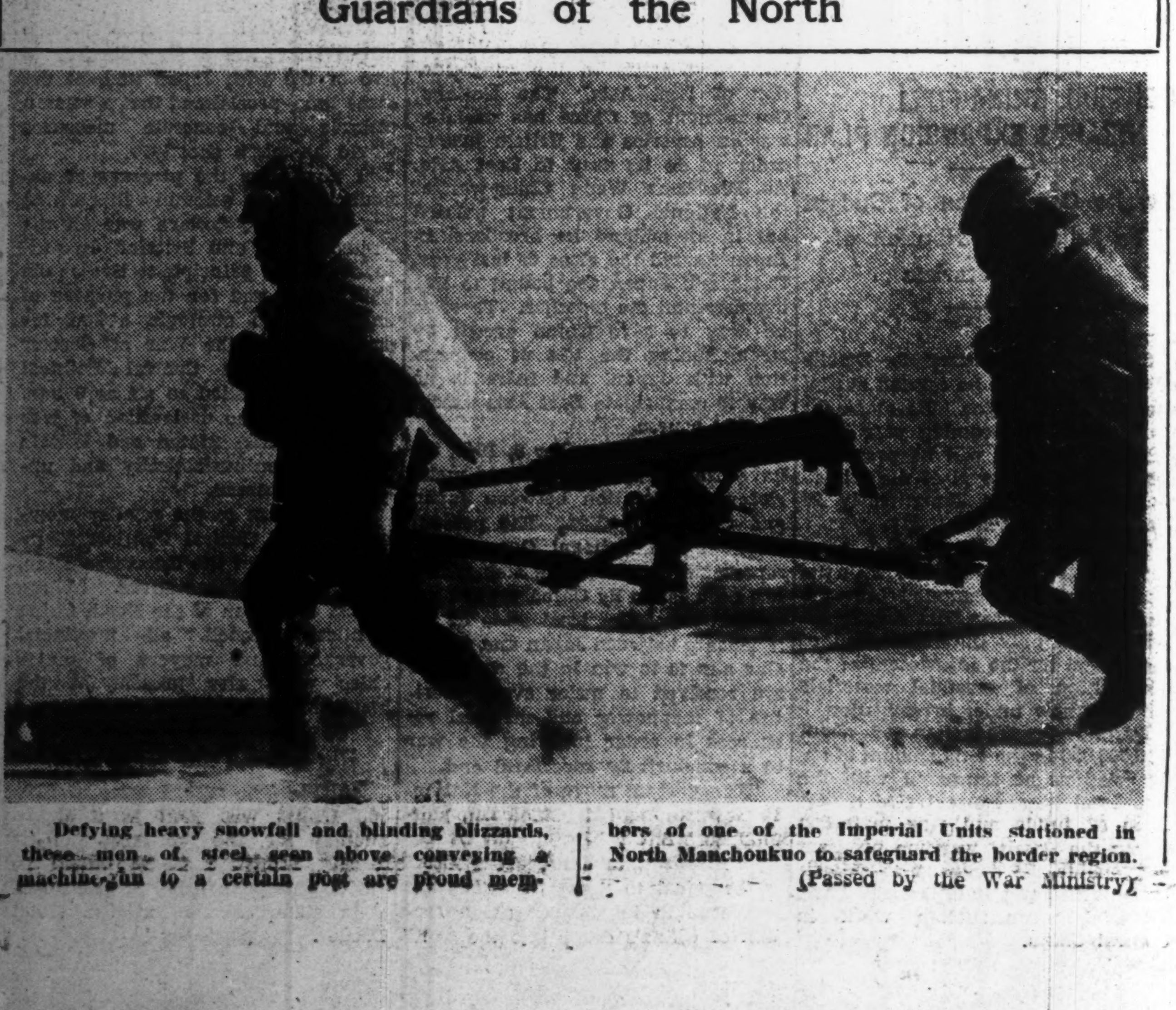
In the matter of equipment, it cannot be regarded as fully adequate but improvements are steadily being made to bring it up-to-date. Especially President Wang Ching-wei's bodyguard unit takes pride in its superb equipment. The air force has not yet emerged from a stage of basic training but it, too, is quickly improving.

Meanwhile, in order to contribute their share for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, the North China Political Council and the Hsinmin Society have decided to carry out effective measures to increase production, agricultural and otherwise, and complete the extermination of the Communist army.

With the declaration of war by the National Government, the conferences for which were participated in by Wang I-tang, Chairman of the North China Political Council, and other leaders, the role to be assumed by that part of the continent as the supply base has radically increased in importance.

Accordingly, it naturally became necessary to accentuate the drive for an increased production of vital war resources and the annihilation of the Communist army in concert with the Japanese Forces.

Guardians of the North



Defying heavy snowfall and blinding blizzards, these men of steel seen above conveying a machine-gun to a certain post are proud members of one of the Imperial Units stationed in North Manchoukuo to safeguard the border region.

(Passed by the War Ministry)

IMPRESSIVE RITES HELD IN NANKING

(Continued From Page 1)

was high within the National Government.

Time Was Not Ripe

But due to the fact that the time did not seem ripe for a declaration of war, the National Government desisted and instead decided to continue to build up its national strength and stabilize its internal organizations.

In the meantime, the National Government saw the century old basis of British-American infiltration in East Asia crumble before the valiant attacks of the Imperial Japanese Forces. Witnessing this great revolution of the ages, the Chinese people's wish to become a positive unit in the War of Greater East Asia began to grow in fervor.

On the other hand, incited by the United States and Great Britain, Chungking declared war against the Axis nations and concluded a pact not to sign an independent treaty with any of the Axis countries.

The Chinese people, witnessing this stubborn maintenance on the part of Chungking to continue rebellious sentiments against the cause of Asia and seeing not the slightest trace of reawakening on the part of Chungking, began to demand a war declaration against the Anglo-Saxon nations.

At the time special envoys Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, Hachiro Arita and Ryutaro Nagai visited Nanking in September of last year, the National Government authorities expressed their fervent desire to cooperate with Japan in the War of Greater East Asia and at the same time expressed their wish to declare war on the Anglo-American nations.

Subsequently, the National Government exerted its full efforts toward the stabilization of its internal organization and in October carried out a reorganization of its military system.

The War and Navy Ministries which in the past had been subordinate to the Executive Yuan were placed under the Military Council, thus bringing about a unification of the high command.

Then, with the establishment of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs in Japan, the relationship between Japan and China entered a new stage of friendship which was strengthened further following the observance of the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia.

The visit of President Wang to Japan on December 19 was a strong incentive for the proponents of a war declaration and with the turning of the New Year this fervor reached its highest pitch, and as a result war was declared today.

Big Changes Expected

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 8.—With relations between Japan and China scheduled to become closer in the second year of the War of Greater East Asia for its successful prosecution, Central China's political and economic policies will undergo a radical change.

On the basis of cooperation between the two countries, powerful arrangements are expected to be made with the dual objectives of destroying the United States and Britain and of crushing Chungking's resisting power.

The United States and British influence in China has been rooted out thanks to the successful development of the current war and the supply routes for the Chungking regime have completely been disrupted. Encirclement of Chiang Kai-shek is perfect in every respect.

During the first year of the present war, the political and economic powers of the National Government of China made a remarkable development. And the National Government now is able to render services positively for a successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

With a view to facilitating the further growth of the National Government, the Japanese authorities in Central China intend to intensify their support toward strengthening its political and economic powers on the basis of even closer cooperation.

In connection with strengthening of the cooperation between Japan and China, the following economic policies will be adopted:

The blockade line around Shanghai is expected to be made more or less tense and neutralization of the restriction on the shifting of commodities between model peace zones is expected to materialize to make the flow of commodities in the area under the control of the National Government of Nanking active and smooth.

Concerning purchase and distribution of commodities, Chinese merchants will hereafter be greatly utilized so that more satisfactory results may be obtained through close cooperation between Japanese and Chinese merchants.

Hitherto there has been no connection between the distribution organ and the farm products purchasing organ. These two organs, however, will be unified so that a barter-system-like effect may be made. In this way, the quantity of farm products to be purchased will be increased and the value of the Central Reserve Bank notes maintained.

Despite a limitation placed on cotton cloth, matches, tobaccos, candles and other daily necessities in the interiors after the outbreak of the present war, their distribution quantities will be increased. By rationalizing the method of their distribution, farm-villages in the interior will be made to get their respective shares impartially.

In the Shanghai and other districts, development of light industries will be accelerated to increase their production capacity.

At the outset, economic rehabilitation is expected to be effected in the field requiring immediate attention as well as in the field where no complication is likely to crop up. After the completion of rehabilitation of such fields, comprehensive and fundamental policies will be formulated.

On the other hand, to accelerate the further growth of the National Government some arrangements are expected to be made shortly concerning the return of factories now under the military control and adjustment of various companies established for Central China development.

As to development of such underground natural resources as iron ores and fluorspar, a steady and satisfactory progress is being made. Future efforts in this line are expected to facilitate an increase in their production. Accordingly, there is a likelihood of an increase in the supply of commodities to Japan from Central China.

Today's Press Comments

Sunday, January 10, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

China's Declaration of War on United States, Britain

ASAHI—The National Government of China Saturday declared war on the United States and Britain. The very same day, at Nanking, a Sino-Japanese joint declaration was issued on cooperation to prosecute the war together with a Sino-Japanese agreement for retrocession by Nippon of concessions and extraterritoriality in China. A statement was also given out by the Imperial Government.

Marking as it does an epochal development in both the War of Greater East Asia and relations between Nippon and China, the step manifests the splendid determination of New China under President Wang Ching-wei to fight for its ideals and the common cause of all Asia. We admire the daring decision that the National Government has taken and at the same time we rejoice to note that the Imperial Government has reciprocated by retroceding concessions and abolishing extraterritoriality. China has thus made good its vow to live or die together wtih Nippon.

Together with armed cooperation with our fighting men, we look forward to further increased production on China's part of fulfil its part as our rear base. This policy of productivity expansion, in fact, is being pushed under the stimulus of the new policy adopted by our country with the establishment of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry.

This development, we are sure, will prove an inspiration to other countries of Greater East Asia.

China's Entry Into the War and Joint Declaration of Japan and China

NIPPON SANGYO—The National Government of China declared war on America and Britain on Saturday. At the same time, a joint declaration of Japan and China was published. Under this declaration Japan and China will cooperate in the military, political, and economic fields. The move of the National Government and the joint declaration of Japan and China mean that arrangements have been completed for the defense of Greater East Asia.

There is no doubt that the great victories which have been scored by the Imperial Forces in the War of Greater East Asia were in the background of the decision of the people of China to cooperate positively in the prosecution of the war which is for the emancipation of the races and countries of Greater East Asia. As for the agreement which has been entered into by Japan whereby this country will return concessions in China to the National Government and forego its extraterritorial rights in China, it has nothing to do with the entry of China into the war. The agreement means that Japan has only done what it promised in the Japanese Chinese Basic Treaty concluded two years ago.

TA KUNG PAO SCORES WEAK U.S. ATTITUDE

Disgusted With Lukewarm Stand Taken Toward Chungking by Washington

Domei

CANTON, January 8.—Undisguised discontent and mistrust have been expressed in a recent issue of Ta Kung Pao, an official paper of the Chungking Government, against the feeble and lukewarm attitude of the United States toward Chungking, according to a Chungking dispatch received here today.

Whether or not the Anglo-American nations succeed in strengthening their war efforts against the Axis Powers must remain to be seen in 1943, the Ta Kung Pao editorially declared causing a great sensation in Chungking as the first criticism made against Washington's policy by Chungking's mouthpiece.

"Already the reactionary movement has been evident among the Anglo-American nations such as the rise of the new isolationism in the United States," the paper said. "They are distrustful of Britain, prejudiced against the Soviet Union, afraid of Chungking, and thereby betraying their own country.

"We must remind them the fact that the United States had never succeeded in remaining isolated from a world war in the past and shall never be able to do so in the future. And yet there are people who are demanding the suspension of the assistance to their own allies. They are the same people who were against assisting the Soviet Union when Germany declared war.

"They also failed to realize the important role played by Chungking in distracting the attention of Nippon throughout the critical times since 1937 up to the present moment. The immediate and greatly strengthened assistance to Chungking is vitally important for the course of the present war."

Further estrangement of the United States and Chungking has been revealed by a United Press dispatch from Chungking in which a certain Chinese assailed the lukewarm attitude of the United States and Britain in their half-hearted assistance toward Chungking as compared with their earnest help to the Soviet Union.

The discontent and mistrust of Chungking against the Allied nations are expected to be greatly intensified as the war goes on.

Blasts U.S. Selfishness

Domei

CANTON, January 8.—Commenting on the cool aloofness which caused Hsiung Shih-hui, head of the Chungking Military Mission to the United States, to leave Washington in a huff, Chungking's official vernacular, Ta Kung Pao, on Thursday carried a bitter tirade against America's consistent selfishness, reports from Chungking reveal.

The Ta Kung Pao reportedly emphasized that despite Chungking's constant sacrifices for the anti-Axis cause, it has been rapid with calculated indifference and discrimination from its so-called "Allies." It pointed out that Chungking has been discriminated against in the matter of Lease-Lend Act, while its representatives were excluded from the Pacific Military Council.

The paper warned that if the Anti-Axis Powers persist in conducting their battles individually, their future is extremely dark.

People Don't Cooprate

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 7.—Because of the non-cooperation of the people in general in Chungking dominated areas, the Chungking regime is experiencing difficulty in obtaining accurate reports on which to base its proposed price-control measures, reliable information received here reveals.

This report says that the committee measures being held daily by the provincial and city Governments are making little headway in view of the people's reluctance to comply with the authorities' orders.

CHINESE FINANCIERS PLEDGE ASSISTANCE

Interpret China's Declaration Of War as Opportunity to Rehabilitate Country

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 9.—Chinese financial circles here today expressed their willingness to extend all possible cooperation toward Japan's economic war efforts against the Anglo-American nations, placing full confidence in the National Government's measures to defeat the enemy.

With China's participation in the Greater East Asia War, these circles see an epochal opportunity for China to rehabilitate under the National Government its national economy which has been devastated by the age-old Anglo-American exploitation.

Confidently looking forward to the day of Japan's complete victory over the common enemy, these same circles said when the vast resources in the Southern Regions are sent to China it will bring about an unprecedented prosperity for China.

Recalling with gratitude that Japan, ever since the establishment of the National Government, has been exerting great efforts to recover China's economy from the Anglo-American yoke as well as from the effects of the scorched earth tactics of Chungking troops, these circles believe that China's declaration of war has definitively ushered in a period for reconstruction of Chinese economy, free from foreign influence.

Meanwhile, the Japanese industrial circles here expressed their readiness to open for the Chinese new industrial fields of activity in accordance with the policy of the Japanese Government, thereby bringing about a solidarity of Sino-Japanese industry.

Chinese Pay Sumptuary Tax

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, January 6.—Patrons of restaurants must pay a sumptuary tax not only for feasts but also for short orders, according to a notification issued recently by the Finance Bureau of the Shanghai Special Municipality. The proceeds of the tax will be used as grants-in-aid to educational institutions. A special feast tax office has been established in Nantao.

Kwangtung to Fix Phone Lines

C.P.S.

CANTON, January 6.—The Reconstruction Department of the Kwangtung Provincial Government has completed plans for the repairing of telephone lines between various districts. The lines between Nanhai, Panyu, Shunteh and Chungshan will first be repaired. The repairing of other lines will be undertaken later.

China's Gendarme School Set

C.P.S.

NANKING, January 8.—The Metropolitan Gendarmerie Headquarters has secured the approval of the Military Commission for the establishment of a Gendarme Training Institute for the training of a cadre staff.

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'GOD-SOLDIERS FROM SKY' DESCENDED ON MENADO

A Legend Came True When the Imperial Parachutes Swept Down to Scatter the Dutch Defenders in the Celebes on January 11, 1942

A year ago tomorrow was a memorable day for the Imperial Japanese Forces as the day when Japanese parachute troops made a spectacular landing on Menado in the face of fierce enemy resistance and climaxed their action with the capture of an airfield and a seaplane base against numerically superior enemy forces.

Recalling this unparalleled feat, a commander of the paratroops described the operations as follows to a Domei correspondent:

"On January 11 last year, a large formation of our transport planes, filled with determined officers and men, took off from our base with the object of capturing Menado, a strategic position of the Dutch forces in the Celebes.

"The flight was long and difficult, with a blinding squall raging over the route mingled now and then with violent wind. As if by the grace of Heaven, however, the weather cleared as we progressed and even the rays of the sun broke through the clouds when we were not far from our objective—an airfield located approximately 70 kilometers east of Menado.

"The enemy apparently had not noticed our approach although we were flying at a relatively low altitude for the ground battery remained silent. When we were directly overhead, I was the first to bale out. As I gazed upward in my descent, I noticed innumerable specks of white gradually covering the whole sky.

Fierce Enemy Fire

"The enemy, by this time, was firing away fiercely so that there was no time for us to pick an appropriate spot for landing. Below, I could see many obstacles built by the enemy to prevent the landing of troops, indicating that he had foreseen this means of attack long before it was actually carried out by us.

"Surrounding the airfield were rows of pill-boxes and in front of them, many tanks, armored cars, etc. were standing by. The Dutchmen evidently had planned to annihilate the paratroops once they dared to land on their soil.

"As I hit the ground with a sudden jolt, I quickly threw myself flat on the ground, dug a small hole with the brim of my steel helmet. This done, I looked to the left and then to the right in order to ascertain where my men had landed.

"Amidst the barking of the enemy guns, I heard a voice, plain but pathetic, beside me. My adjutant had been hit by the enemy and was asking me to avenge his death. From the corner of my eyes, I saw one of my men dashing toward the enemy pill-box with a drawn sword.

"Time was ripe to storm the enemy so I gave the order. Almost simulaneously, my men leaped up from the ground and charged for their respective objectives. A company led by a captain covered our advance with timely barrage while another, headed by a sub-lieutenant, occupied an enemy pill-box by making a detour to the rear.

Dutch Lines Crumble

"All this time, the enemy was mobilizing all available men to shower a rain of bullets in our direction, but in the face of the indomitable, spirited advance of our forces, the defense line of our foe, unable to hold out any longer, finally crumbled, every Dutchman running for his life in a disorderly retreat.

"During this terrific battle, we lost an adjutant and other officers and men, but I miraculously escaped almost unscathed. This must have stimulated by men considerably. The mopping-up operations were completed soon afterward but our mission was yet to be fulfilled for there still remained a task of occupying the enemy seaplane base west of the airfield.

"I ordered a company to reconnoiter the enemy position but when it had advanced about 1,000 meters it encountered a strong unit of enemy tank corps. During the ensuing exchange of fire, one of the bullets fired by our men found its mark in the loophole of the enemy tank. It was immediately captured. The battle progressed favorably.

Poised for the Leap

Perfect coordination, control and cool-nerved daring are requisites for a paratroop, whose particular method of attack is built around the elements of surprise, lightning-rapidity of movement and concentrated power.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry).

Seaplane Base Stormed

"Availing ourselves of this opportunity, I ordered the main body of our troops to storm the seaplane base, leaving but one company to guard the airfield just captured. The enemy offered desperate resistance, but here again, he was obliged to give up the position before the fierce onslaught of the determined Japanese paratroops.

"When I returned to the airfield, a seriously injured non-commissioned officer reported that though he was disappointed in not being taken with the main force, he felt much better as he was able to participate in the fighting repulsing numerically superior enemy forces which counter-attacked the airfield after I had gone. I could not help but be moved by his gallantry.

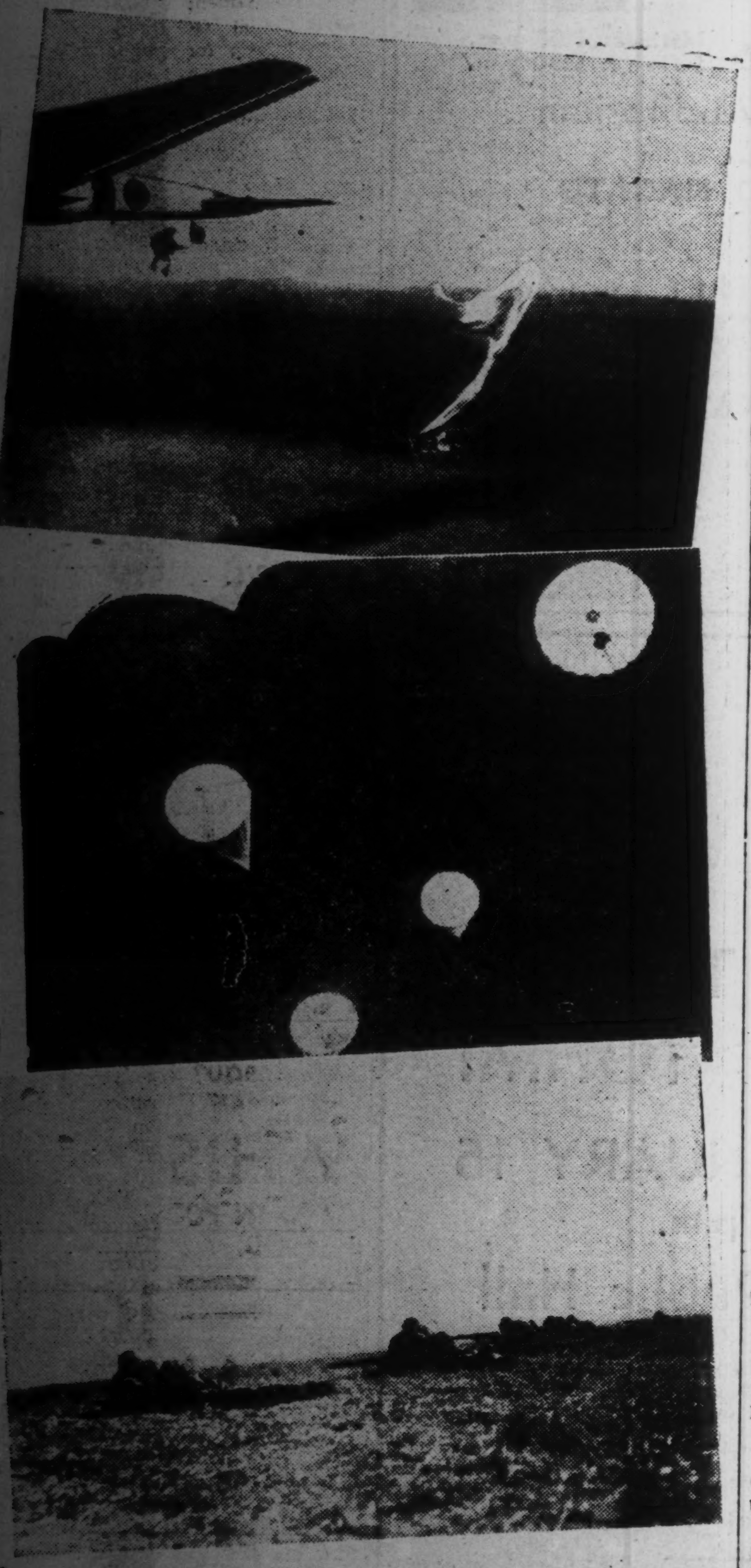
"We had encountered many difficulties thus far but the duties assigned to the parachute unit were still unfinished. We had to repair the occupied bases so that they could be used as soon as possible. Following a brief rest, we commenced the painstaking repair work with the aid of the inhabitants and, thanks to their efforts, the airfield was rebuilt to a usable stage by next day.

"The war results achieved by the parachute unit during this operations consisted of 711 enemy prisoners and the trophies of 18 heavy machine-guns, 500,000 rounds of ammunition and three armored cars.

"When one considers the spirit of self-sacrifice and gallantry of Japanese soldiers, I firmly believe that the people will understand the untold hardships behind each of the brilliant victories achieved by the Imperial Japanese Forces.

"In conclusion, I wish to emphasize that the native inhabitants, among whom circulated a legend that some day they will be saved by 'God-Soldiers from the Sky,' are according their wholehearted cooperation toward the construction of Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

Paratroops in Action



Upper: As the plane roars over the spot selected for the landing, the paratroops bail out in rapid succession. Center: The 'chutes have flared open and the men make ready to hit the ground. Lower: The paratroops sweep into action; the blitzkrieg is on even before all of the units have completed their landing.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry).

GRAIN OUTPUT UPPED IN CHINA LAST YEAR

From 20 to 30 Per Cent Increase Noted in Farms Along Yangtze Valley

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, January 6.—The production of miscellaneous cereals in the lower reaches of the Yangtze Valley is estimated to have increased 20 per cent or 30 per cent last year, which has made large quantities of grains available for consumption in larger cities.

(1) Maize: The increased production of maize last year is estimated to be 30 per cent in Anking regions, 30 per cent in Wuhu areas, 10 per cent in Nanking, and 30 per cent in Taitsang, Chungming and Anting.

(2) Kaoliang: The increased production of Kaoliang is estimated to be 50 per cent along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, 30 per cent in areas north of the Yangtze in Kiangsu, and 10 per cent in Anking areas.

(3) Broad Beans and Peas: 365,000 piculs of broad beans and 180,000 piculs of peas were available for marketing last year.

(4) Rape: About 1,700,000 piculs of rape were marketed last year. Hankow has produced more rape than any other place in Central China. Other places producing rape are Wuhu, Anking, Soochow, Pinghu, Kinshan, Kunshan and Changshu.

(5) Yellow Beans: The increased production last year is estimated at about 20 per cent. About 40 per cent of the yellow beans marketed was produced in North Kiangsu.

(6) Sesame: Only about 130,000 piculs of sesame from North Kiangsu and Pengpu were marketed prior to the China Affair.

(7) Cotton Seeds: The quality of cotton seeds has been improved and the quantity increased but only 1,000,000 piculs were available for the marketing since cotton seed oil is required for lighting purposes in the interior as a substitute for kerosene.

SECRET WIRE BARES F.D.R.'S WAR GUILT

Reveals Roosevelt Planned to Abandon United States Neutrality in 1937

(Special to the Nippon Times)

ZURICH, January 7.—A confidential telegram published by DNB today which the French Charge d'Affaires in Washington sent to his government in Paris under the number 1137-43 on November 7, 1937, reveals that President Roosevelt was firmly determined to abandon the nation's traditional neutrality policy more than five years ago and is a definite indication of Roosevelt's war guilt.

The telegram reveals the reasons for the President's decision to drop the neutrality policy, a decision which he made clear to the American people in his Chicago speech a month before the wire was sent. The following is an extract from this telegram:

"The President spoke of the international situation in general and of the danger which it represented and he continued: In 1920 the United States refused to join the League of Nations because they were convinced that they might run the risk of being involved in the war as a consequence of the resolutions passed in Geneva and not in Washington. The result was that for 17 years public opinion sternly demanded isolation and this attitude became manifest when the Congress resolved to take the measures known to you. But maintenance of the neutrality policy at any cost is in no way a guarantee to the American people of the security which it demands. For it entails a certain danger and may lead to dangerous situations and even towards war. A month ago I considered that the time had come for me to appeal to my country and enlighten public opinion. That is why I delivered my Chicago speech."

U.S. People Disagreed

The report of the French Charge d'Affaires continues: "Doubtless the majority of the American people do not share his personal opinion regarding the foreign policy as is clearly revealed by the press, by various demonstrations and by the atmosphere prevailing in Congress. These are facts which one ought to bear in mind; but nevertheless the President's reputation is considerable as can be proved by his recent trip to the East. He is determined to extend as far as possible his policy of international cooperation and to keep public opinion on the alert. The moral support which Roosevelt constitutes for us can only be welcomed at a time when his country displays so much interest and friendship towards us as never before seen since 1929 and at a moment when the international situation renders it desirable that this attitude should be strengthened and consolidated."

In the opinion of well-informed quarters in Berlin, this confidential report of the French Charge d'Affaires in Washington concerning his conversation with President Roosevelt proves beyond doubt the President's war guilt.

The document is of particular significance since it is a first hand confirmation of the instructions which Roosevelt's agent William Bullitt conveyed to the Western Powers concerning the President's future policy. The document in addition furnishes proof of Roosevelt's personal and direct intervention in the European affairs as well as of his intentional and gradual abandoning of his country's neutrality and policy of isolation, they declared.

GOLD MINE REDISCOVERED

1,000 Years Old and Found in Salaborda Velha, Spain

LISBON.—After having been forgotten for almost 1,000 years, a gold mine was rediscovered in Salaborda Velha in the Sao Laurenco valley.

The mine was already exploited before the Arab invasion of the Iberian peninsula by the Romans. Later it was exploited by the Goths.

Its rediscovery was accidental. Workers cutting down a giant chestnut tree found the entrance to a shaft which led to the ancient mine.

CANADIAN COLONEL SAYS NIPPON STRONG

Illustrated London News Commentator Also Admits Power Of Japanese

Yomiuri-Hochi

CANTON, January 8.—"The greatest enemy of the allied nations is Nippon," declared Colonel Delisle of the Canadian army, who reached Melbourne yesterday to be stationed in Australia as the representative of the Canadian army, in his radio address given through the Melbourne Broadcasting Station.

"The United States and Canada have opened the Alaskan Highway, and also at present the United States and Australia are devoting their utmost efforts to the Southern Pacific military operation. All this is for the attainment of our objective of driving Nippon, our common enemy, out of the Pacific.

"If the United States, Great Britain, Canada and Australia act independently as they did in the past, this objective can never be attained. Nippon's fighting power is extremely strong, and we should unite and cooperate among ourselves. This is all the more urgent in the face of the crisis encountering us."

Lauds Nippon's Might

Yomiuri-Hochi

ZURICH, January 8.—Cyril Falls, well-known military commentator of the Illustrated London News, attributed the defeat of the British-American Forces in the Pacific to their lack of sufficient knowledge respecting the fighting power of the Nipponese people, in his recent article in which he surveyed the past one year of the Pacific campaign, it is reported from London.

"It is most regrettable that the Anti-Axis forces met repeated defeats in the Pacific war during the past year," he wrote.

"In the last half of the year, the Anti-Axis Forces turned somewhat to the offensive but still they lacked the fighting spirit. On the other hand, the Imperial Forces succeeded in attaining their expected military objectives in the vast Pacific area. The cause of the defeat of the Anti-Axis Forces is their lack of sufficient knowledge about the fighting power of Nippon.

"In the Anti-Axis nations, those who believed that Nippon would not be able to stand economically any prolonged war were quite numerous. They have now realized their mistake. It cannot be overlooked that Nippon's economic strength has not been weakened at all by the War of Greater East Asia and on the contrary, it is being further strengthened."

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SPRING SUMO MEET COMMENCES TODAY

East and West Teams Evenly Matched This Season; House Sold Out for Season

Nippon's Sumo year was inaugurated today with the annual spring national tournament. Early this morning the Kokugikan amphitheater in Ryogoku, Tokyo, became the setting of professional Sumo's greatest show to be continued for the next 15 days.

As announced by the Dai Nippon Wrestling Association, the new lineup has Akinoumi, "yokozuna" or Grand Champion, heading the East Team, and the famed Futabayama, another "yokozuna" topping the West Team. And for the next two weeks, the fortune or misfortune of these giant gapplers of the opposing camps will be followed by the entire nation.

Sell-Out Each Day

Nor is that all. The tournament will draw capacity crowds. The Kokugikan built to accomodate 12.000 spectators will be sold out each day of the matches.

Last May during the summer tournament, the East Team, which is the new West Team, was defeated. Today experts are saying that the tournament will be the closest in recent years. Besides Futabayama, the West Camp boast such formidables as Haguroyama, "yokozuna", Maedayama, "ozeki", Nayoroiwa, "haridashi ozeki", Saganohana, "sekiwake" and Futasegawa, "komusubi".

Akinoumi's teammates include Terukuni, also "yokozuna", Dewaminato, "sekiwake", Toyoshima "komusubi" and Sagamigawa "haridashi komusubi".

From the standpoint of interest, these sumo matches surpass any other athletic performances. For professional wrestling has never been so high in public favor at any time in its history as at present. With the growing popularity of the sport, Sumo has become recognized, practically and scientifically by the average Japanese, particularly by the Imperial Army and Navy, students and industrial workers, as the effective medium for the proper spiritual and physical development of the race.

Especially now, with the Japanese people returning to traditional national customs, Sumo more than draws the interest of the Japanese for its history is almost as old as the nation itself.

Little Change Made

Broadly speaking this ancient sport has undergone little change throughout the years. Seen today are many of the customs which prevailed during the feudal times. For example, "dohyo-maturi," or "Ring Rite" is traditional. This function, a religious service, is held in the ring on the day immediately before the opening of the Grand Tournament. Prayers are offered to the deities of heaven and earth and the four seasons for the divine blessing. Thus signifying that the formal Sumo tournament is a sort of religious festival.

Then again, contestants perform certain ceremony because the bout is of religious significance, being an offering to the deities instead of a mere matter of gaining victory. At the end of each match, the wrestlers stand on the east and west side of the ring, each saluting the other as a token of courtesy as he did before the bout. The etiquette is very important.

The ring is a sacred place. It is the holy precinct of a religious festival. The real significance of Sumo lies in the fact that the wrestlers exert themselves to the utmost in this sacred ring, putting forth all their mental and physical resources into play, almost with the enthusiasms and ardor of men who are on a crusade for some noble object. The greatest feature and significance of Japanese wrestling is the harmonious blending of the profound religious sense of courtesy with the whole-hearted struggle, the contestants mobilizing all their mental and physical resources.

As previously stated, Sumo is of very ancient origin. The first bout on record taking place as early as 23 B.C. It appears to have been a regular function at the Imperial Court. It also received great encouragement from the warrior classes, especially under of the Tokugawa Shogunate.

In feudal times each daimyo kept his own band of wrestlers, who vied with one another in upholding the reputation of the daimiate: but with the abolition of feudalism the wrestlers were thrown upon their own resources. For a time the sport decayed but it was revived about 1883.

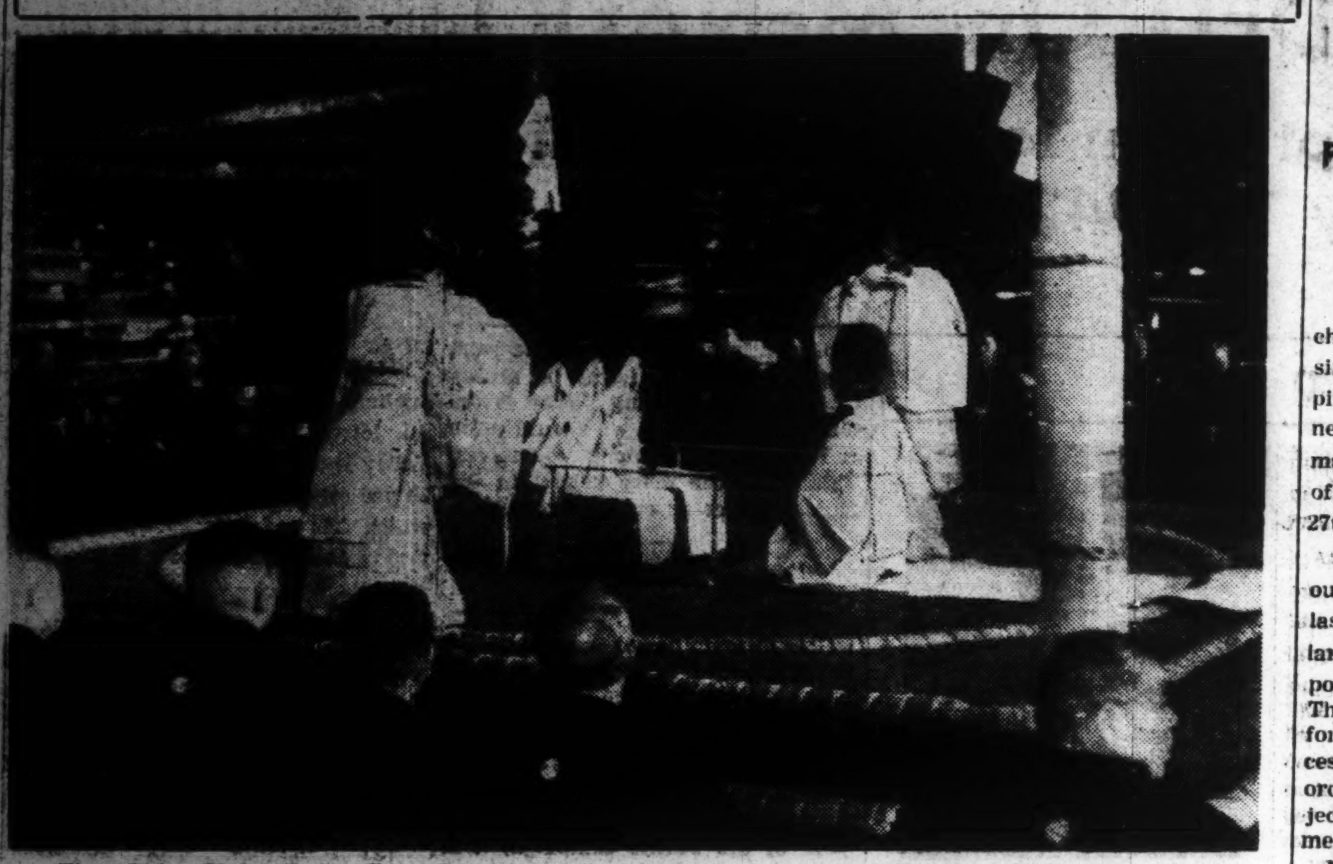
Today professional wrestlers are under the management of the Dai Nippon Wrestling Association. The Grand Tournament which are held twice a year, once in January and again in May, are the main events of the Association.

In Sumo, there is no restriction on weight of contestants or any other respect such as there is in the Western wrestling or boxing. After certain formalities and "get-set" the two antagonists spring upon the other for the battle. Once they become thus engaged in the actual contest, each must see to it no part of his body except the sole of his feet touches the ground throughout the bout, for the slightest touch of the ground, or even a scratch of sand in the ring with the tip of the finger means defeat.

Sumo match may seem quite simply at first sight, but in reality it is not so. The technique of throwing an opponent in the ring or ousting him from it is many sided and complicated. However, there are three fundamental methods, namely "tuki." "osi" and "yori." More than 200 different 'hands' or tricks have developed on these basic principles.

Sumo may at times appear to be somewhat similar to boxing and Western wrestling. It is true that Sumo has passed through various stages of development, in which the method of competition was practically the same as boxing and wrestling. But it is now quite different from the Western spirit in the manner of starting the match, giving decision, and in all other details of the sport.

Sacred Sumo Ceremony Held



The "Dohyo-Matsuri" or "Ring Rite," a traditional religious service, was held Saturday morning in the ring of the Kokugikan amphitheater in Ryogoku, the day before the opening of the spring tournament. This function signifies that the formal wrestling tournament is a sort of religious festival.

Heads Canton Kuomintang

C.P.S.

CANTON, January 6.—Wang Yai, newly appointed chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Kuomintang Headquarters, has resigned his chairmanship of the Canton City Kuomintang Headquarters, and the latter post has been taken up by Chow Ying-hsiang.

MANILA IS BUSY CITY UNDER NEW REGIME

Population Sees Increase and Business Picks Up After Yanks Are Ousted

An account of the outstanding changes in the daily life of Manila, since the restoration of the Philippines for the Filipinos by the Japanese Forces, is given by Komao Yamaguchi, the Manila correspondent of the Asahi-shukan in its December 27th issue.

After the Americans were driven out from Manila on January 2, of last year this capital city got enlarged in area several times and the population increased to over 873,000. The new Mayor Leon Quinto has, for the last 12 months, been successfully maintaining peace and order and a number of new projects for the solution of unemployment is being effected.

Musical comedy and skits of purely native origin in their humor, with local songs, dances, and costumes, performed by Filipino stage troupes were the main features in the theaters of the Philippines before the advent of the Americans. When however, the American influence began spreading throughout the country, much of this entertainment perished as it was replaced by the more appealing Hollywood films. The Filipino dancers and stage actors immediately established a number of their own film companies. Their attempt to compete with Hollywood was in vain, and many of the companies were short lived.

With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia the six small Philippine film companies which had managed to continue production, began to enjoy prosperity, as the American films could no longer be imported and interest for old American films died out. These six companies have now been amalgamated into a central booking exchange, and the stage-shows produced by the Filipino dancers and actors are once again the main attractions in all theaters. Besides the native songs and dances, much prominence is being given to various Japanese musical productions which are enthusiastically received by the natives. Radio callisthenics which have been long in vogue throughout the Japanese Empire have now been popularized in Manila. It was introduced to the people of the Philippines by Tatsunosuke Tanaka, formerly of Osaka. Today, it is no uncommon sight to find young and old, doing physical exercising to the tune of radio callisthenics, on roof tops of buildings, in the yards, on school grounds and in open grounds of the city.

In the Philippines of American domination, the commonest means of transport were motor vehicles. In Manila alone some 34,000 automobiles and 20,000 trucks once crowded the city traffic. With the war the difficulty in purchasing gasoline forced the owners of cars to part with this luxury. In place of these vehicles horse-drawn buggies are now being widely used for the needs of all classes of people. Bicycles, the favorite means of traffic for the Japanese, have also found their place in the Philippines. Previously, this two-wheeled vehicle was popular only among children of the island, but with the new life in Manila grown-up natives and foreign residents have also discovered great utility in them.

Music Notes

The first orchestra program of the year will be presented by the Shochiku Symphony Orchestra as a special "Welfare Music Concert" backed by the Information Board and the Education Ministry and jointly sponsored by the Mainichi Shimbun, the Tokyo Municipality, and the Shochiku Theatrical Company, from 6 p.m. Wednesday, January 13, at the Hibiya Public Hall. Beethoven's Seventh Symphony and other masterpieces of German and Italian music will be played.

Professor Manfred Gurlitt will introduce his "Goya Symphony" to local concert-goers at the 15th subscription concert by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra which will be held under his direction at the Hibiya Public Hall from 6:30 p.m. Thursday, January 14. The program also contains Berlioz' Overture, "Carneval Romain," and the first performance in this country of Saint-Saens' Piano Concerto No. 5 in F major, with Miss Kazuko Kusama at the piano.

Soprano solos by Miss Miho Nagato, violin performances by Professor Willy Frey, and dance presentations by Miss Seiko Takata and her troupe are featured on the program of the 27th Welfare Culture Concert sponsored by the Kokusai Bunka Gakuin, from 1 and 5:30 p.m. Saturday, January 16, at the Kyoritsu Hall.

New Japanese orchestral music by Midori Hosokawa of the Tokyo Academy of Music will be played by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the composer's baton at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 7 p.m. Tuesday, January 19. The following works will be heard: Overture, "Hymn of East Asia"; Song for Soprano and Orchestra, "Yamatoji"; Symphonic Poem for Soprano and Orchestra, "Karamatsu" (words by Hakushu Kitahara); and Symphonic Suite, "Mt. Fuji." Miss Fumiko Fujita will sing the soprano part.

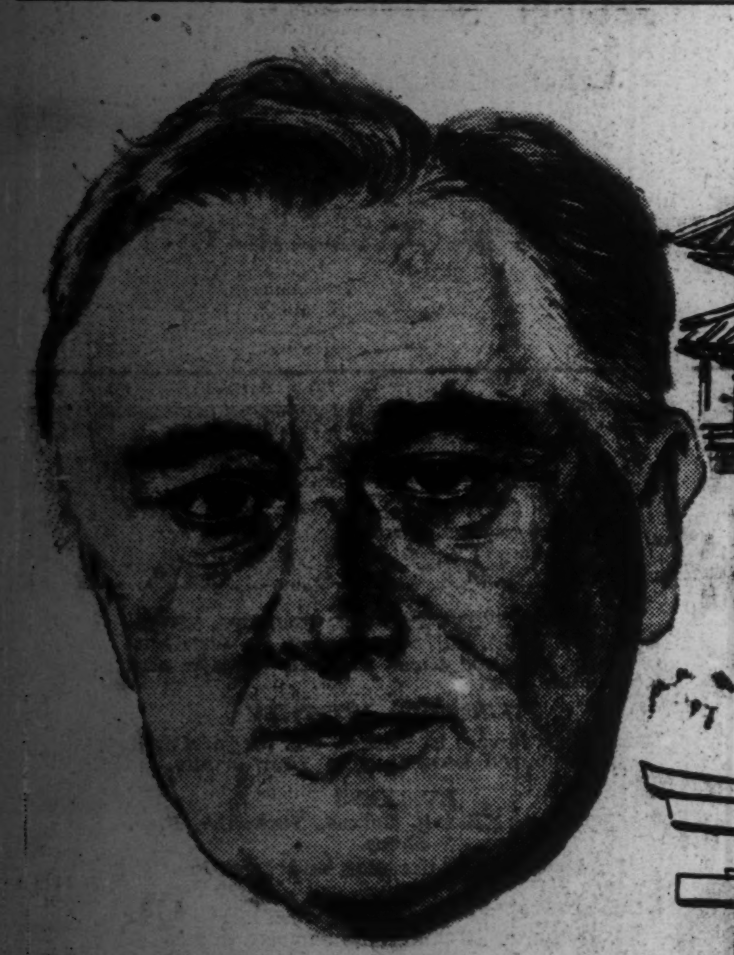
Joseph Rosenstock will direct the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra in a special concert at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 7 p.m. Wednesday, January 20. Madam Fumiko Yotsuya, alto, will be the soloist. The program contains Mozart's Symphony in D major; Gustav Mahler's song cycle, "Kindertoten-Lieder" (first performance in Japan), and Tchaikovski's Symphony No. 6 (Pathetique).

A "Beethoven Evening" will be given by the Shochiku Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Hideo Saito, from 7 p.m. Sunday, January 24, at the Hibiya Public Hall. Miss Haruko Fujita, piano, will play the Piano Concerto No. 5 in E flat major (Emperor Concerto), and the orchestra will perform the Leonore Overture No. 3 and the Eighth Symphony.

Miss Kyo Ishii, piano, will appear with the Tokyo Young People's Orchestra conducted by Toroku Takagi in an "Evening of Piano and Orchestra Music" at the Nihon Seinenkan, from 6 p.m. Sunday, January 24. The program contains Mozart's Piano Concerto in D minor; Toroku Takagi's Tango Fantasia; Saint-Sanens' "L'Afrique," and other selections.

Efforts toward the improvement of Japanese light music, aiming at the elimination of jazzy features and their substitution by patriotic strains as well as the introduction of tunes from the folk music of the peoples of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, have been noticeable at recent programs of music in the lighter vein. Concerts of this type scheduled for the current week include a "Welfare Music Evening" by the Haida Brothers and their Southern Ensemble, Kiyoshi Sakurai and his Chamber Ensemble, and others, at the Aoyama Kaikan, from 6 p.m. today, at the Aoyama Kaikan; a "Light Music Evening" featuring Miss Mieko Takamine, singing Shochiku screen star, and Miss Aiko Saida, alto, supported by the Bikyo Orchestra, the Shochiku Light Music Orchestra, and the Nippon Light Music Orchestra, from 6 p.m. Tuesday, January 12, at the Hibiya Public Hall; and an evening of songs by Katsuhiko Haida with the Southern Ensemble, at the Gunjin Kaikan, from 6 p.m. Sunday, January 17.

STRANGER THAN FICTION

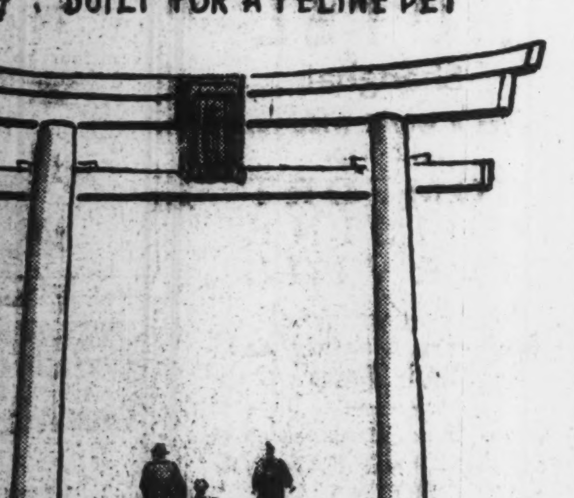


WORLD'S BIGGEST LIAR

IN 1941 ROOSEVELT SAID: "WE ARE FIGHTING TO FREE THE ENSLAVED PEOPLES OF THE WORLD." TODAY HE IS GIVING ALL POSSIBLE AID TO BRITAIN WHICH IS FIGHTING TO KEEP 350,000,000 INDIANS SHACKLED

TEMPLE BUILT FOR A CAT

GOTOKUJI TEMPLE, TOKYO, WAS BUILT FOR A FELINE PET



WORLD'S BIGGEST BIRD PERCH

ORIGIN OF THE TORII WAS A PERCH FOR BIRDS

Besides announcing to the world that the United States is fighting to free the enslaved peoples of the world, Roosevelt declared that America was in the war to bring freedom of speech all over the world. Last week thirty-three editors were rounded-up in America, including one of the editors of the magazine Time. In 1939, to have himself re-elected to a third term, Roosevelt promised the American people that Americans would not be sent to fight in foreign wars. Today Americans are fighting in foreign wars as far away from their country as they possibly can get on this planet. Roosevelt will go down in history not only as the biggest liar of his day, but as the biggest liar of all times.

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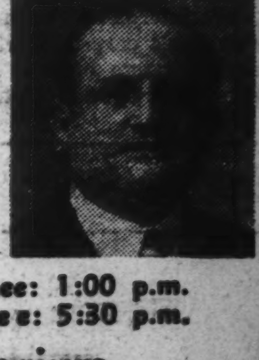

27th Concert of KOSEI BUNKA

Sponsored by KOKUSAI BUNKA GAKUIN

Saturday, Jan. 16 {Matinee: 1:00 p.m. Soiree: 5:30 p.m.

at Kyoritsu Auditorium

Program

Soprano Solo: MIHO NAGATO

(a) NIPPONESE SONG: "SAKURA SAKURA"
(b) DE CAPUA: O SOLE MIO
(c) WEBER: Aria from "FREE SHOOTER"

Violin Solo: WILLY FREY

SONOKO TANAKA at the Piano

(a) TARTINI: Sonata in G minor
(b) PAGANINI: Concerto in D major
(c) CHOPIN: Waltz in G minor

Ballet by SEIKO TAKATA DANCING TROUPE

(a) DEBUSSY: Clair de Lune
(b) CHOPIN: Snow Shadow
(c) DRIGO: The Dawn
and nine other numbers.

Admission: ¥0.90 (Incl. Tax)
Booking at PLAY GUIDE, MUSIC STORES and KYORITSU AUDITORIUM.

Piano Recital by TOYOKO TOHMI

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15
at 7 p.m.
at Hibiya Public Hall

Program

LISZT: Variations on the theme of Bach
BEETHOVEN: Eroica Variations
DEBUSSY: Twelve Preludes
CHOPIN: Four Scherzos

ADMISSION: ¥2.80, ¥1.40 (All Reserved)—Incl. Tax.
Advance Booking at PLAY GUIDE, and HIBIYA PUBLIC HALL.

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According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

COOK. Japanese woman, long-experienced in foreign cooking, wants to work for Japanese family. Write to Takeuchi, Poste Restante, Hitotsugi Yubinkyoku, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

EURASIAN, many years experience as accountant and fully versed in all phases of office routine seeks position either as accountant or in any other capacity. Please address Box 293, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

YOUNG foreigner, able to read and write Japanese and translate into German and English, well versed in accounting and other office work, seeks position. Please apply to Box 901, Nippon Times, Kobe.

For Rent, Yokohama

THREE-ROOMED unfurnished house at Takinoue 127, garden, nice view, rent ¥100. Foreigners only with permit. Apply P. O. Box 287, Yokohama.

Wanted to Exchange

HOUSE, centrally located, Tokyo. Foreigner wants to exchange for house with garden, preferably in Yokohama or Omori. Box 327, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent

FOREIGN family of three seek house. Please apply Box 694, Japan Times, Yokohama.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

KARUIZAWA. Medium-sized house wanted to buy, with ground. If possible furnished. Apply Box 425, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Hire

PIANO: One upright, moderate rent. Particulars obtainable from Otsuka Piano Shokai, 2, Honcho 1-chome, opposite Yokohama Memorial Hall, Tel. 2-2370.

For Sale

WARDROBE, dining-room set, etc. at bargain prices. Box 693, Nippon Times, Yokohama.

Wanted to Buy

ELECTRIC refrigerators, high-class furniture, carpets, sewing machines or pianos wanted immediately at attractive prices. Apply Shioda, Tel. Aoyama 23-1948, 22, 1-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku.

FOREIGN furniture, clothes, sewing machines, pianos, gramophones, carpets ..and refrigerators at very attractive prices. M. Sensui Shoten, 128, 3-chome, Motomachi, Yokohama. Tel. 2-2668.

USED phonographs and records—sold, bought or exchanged. Also all kinds of musical instruments. Write or telephone. We will call. Melody-sha, reliable store. 12, Ogawa-machi 3-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, side street off Sumitomo Bank, Surugadai-shita tram crossing. Tel. Kanda 25-1468.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 113 Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4468.

WANTED well designed drawing-room chairs and one good middle-sized Chinese table. Please telephone to Miyashita, Yotsuya 3901.

Instruction

FOREIGN lady gives German private lesson to beginner and conversation. Berlin correct pronunciation, once a week one hour, fee ¥12.50 monthly, twice ¥25. Calling no objection, make early reservation, call only. Miss Schwersenz, 43 Kasumigaoka-machi, Yotsuya-ku, near Seinenkan.

Professional Notices

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call by appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Rate ¥3. Makinoura Chiryosho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

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PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-6 p.m.; mornings only on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. [illegible]-0315.

General

BEAUTY PARLOR

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N. CHINA PRODUCTION INCREASES STEADILY

Unabated Efforts for Past 5 Years to Develop Natural Resources Yield Good Results

All efforts of North China for the past five years have been devoted to the cultivation of its productive power in order to execute its duty in assisting Japan in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Consequently, it has been required to fight against political influences standing in the path of new China on the one hand and to do its best for the development of economic resources on the other. Fighting and construction, in short, are what North China has been doing since the outbreak of the China Affair, reports the Mainichi from Peking.

Among others, the development of coal mines, salt beds, cotton plantations, iron mines, and other important natural resources has been carried out in a splendid manner up to the present.

The policy of the Chinese Government for the development of North China is enumerated in the slogans used throughout the 5th movement started on October 8 last to promote peace and order throughout North China. The slogans run as follows:

1. We are determined to construct North China and thereby prosecute the War of Greater East Asia.
2. We are determined to annihilate the Communistic bandits and thereby purify public thought.
3. We are determined to increase the supply of agricultural products and thereby lower the prices.
4. We are determined to reform our mode of living and thereby secure the living of the Chinese masses.

To Renovate Living

The movement stated above was intended for the renovation of the modes of living of the 100,000,000 people of North China and the 350,000 Japanese resident in the same region.

Among the numeral natural resources of North China, the most important ones are the coal of Shansi and Shantung. On account of the rich coal mines in those regions, North China is called "the great coal depot of East Asia."

The salt of Tientsin and Shantung is well-known all over the world. A great quantity of salt is being exported to Nippon Proper from these regions year after year, considerably facilitating the industrial development of Nippon.

North China is noted for its fine cotton plantations. Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, accompanying the simultaneous interruption of the import of Indian and American raw cotton to Nippon, the raw cotton of Central and North China has come to occupy a more important position in the spinning circles of Nippon.

Greater efforts are being exercised to increase the production of iron ore in North China in view of the rapidly increasing demand.

Following the outbreak of the China Affair, a fundamental reform was carried out in the social and economic circles of North China with a view to realizing a close cooperation among Nippon, China and Manchoukuo. At first the reformation movement was exposed to various difficulties due to the activities of the old regime.

Movement Develops

With the abolition of the foreign settlement in North China, however, the way has been paved for the smooth development of the movement for the construction of a New China, started by the New People's Society.

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, North China, under the guidance of the local authorities, is doing its best to secure self-sufficiency of food supply through renovation of the farming methods, so that it may devote greater efforts to the production of raw cotton and other agricultural crops with direct bearing on the successful prosecution of the present war. In this connection, North China is making a highly satisfactory progress under the well directed guidance of the local authorties as well as by virtue of the timely financial measures taken by the Nippon military authorities in the region.

Bill Clearings

January 9
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	185,901	43,186

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	80.90	+0.50
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	76.00	Same
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	71.80	+0.60
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	100.15	Same

From Clay to Art . . . II

The clay to be processed must be purified by washing. The quartz and felspar to go into the mixture must be cleaned. The fragments of iron, in particular, must be removed, as they are dangerous to the product. By mixing these ingredients the plastic material is obtained. This is made homogeneous by a mechanical method, and it frequently lies unmoved for some months in a special cellar in order to be moulded once again. Then the shaping can begin. Shown are cakes of material, cleaned and made homogeneous, being taken out for shaping after storage.

MORE NIPPON BEER CONSUMED IN CHINA

Popular Brands of Beverage From Our Country Gaining Foothold on Continent

Reflecting the worldwide increase in demand for beer, there has been a noticeable gain in the figures of beer consumption on the Chinese continent as well in these latter years, and it is but natural that Nippon-brewed beer should be welcomed by the Chinese people in the peace zones now that they have been liberated from the rigid yoke of restrictive measures formerly enforced by the Chungking regime, observes Yoshiharu Okubo, senior official in the service of the Nippon Brewery Company, in a contribution to the Nippon Sangyo.

The gist of Mr. Okubo's article follows:

"It is true that the increase in consumption of beer in China is due partly to the consumption by the Nippon people who are settling there in increasing numbers; but there is every indication that the increased enlightenment of the Chinese people is none the less responsible for the steady increase in the number of beer-thirsty individuals in China.

"Statistic records show a gradual rise in the volume of Nippon-brewed beer shipped to China since 1937. Due, however, to the control effected by the Nippon Government since September 25, 1939, over shipments of beer to the countries lying in the Yen bloc, the breweries in Nippon have been induced to adjust their outputs to a certain extent. Now it devolves upon these breweries to consider an extension of their enterprises to the Chinese continent so as to create an autarchy in beer there.

"On the other hand, there are a number of breweries formerly belonging to enemy enterprises and now operated by Nipponese brewery companies, and a plan is already in progress for the operation of new breweries in the neighborhood of Peking for a substantial production of beer by the process kept secret by experts concerned. Thus observed, there is every reason to forecast a firm foothold of the popular brands of our beer in China."

Alloy Co. Established

Having obtained the sanction of the authorities for its establishment, the Chubu Light Alloy Company (to be capitalized at ¥500,000) will hold the inaugural general meeting of the shareholders at the Nagoya Hotel on February 1. The establishment of the company is expected to contribute to the development of the aluminum industry in the same city, reports the Nippon Sangyo.

WEEK-END MARKET QUIET BUT BANKS UP

Nippon Machinery Jump Up ¥5.70, Dai-Ichi Bank ¥4.00 On Capital Outlook

The week-end session of the Tokyo Stock Exchange was unusually quiet yesterday except for continued rise of bank wares and miscellaneous industrials in the spot market.

In the long-term section, prices turned a shade easier due to a profit-taking sell-off. For instance, Japan Nickel slipped down ¥1.80, Manchou Tobacco ¥0.90 and Toa Tobacco and its new ¥0.80 each.

The short-term section was featureless while Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial and Kanebo Spinning, new, scored fractional gains.

The spot market was as active as ever. Nippon Machinery registered a jump of ¥5.70 in anticipation of a two-fold increase in capital, and Dai-Ichi Bank ¥4.00 for similar reasons. At the same time Hodogaya Chemical and Showa Industrial ¥1.50 each, Japan Metallurgic Industrial and Miyada Iron Works ¥1.00 each.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section

	—Delivery— Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Kanebo Spinning (50)	123.5	124.7	124.0
Sino-Japan Spin (50)	79.2	....	79.9
Teikoku Rayon (50)	....	....	....
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	....	68.2	68.1
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	....	....	71.0
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	92.5	91.8	91.9
Showa Elec. Ind (50)	78.6	79.4	79.9
Japan Nitrogen (50)	73.8	....	74.1

Second Section

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
N. Y. K. (50)	90.9	90.7	90.7
O. S. K. (50)	83.0	83.9	84.5
Toyo Steamship (50)	67.7	....	....
Nissan Steamship (50)	61.5	....	61.7
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	89.0	89.3	90.1
Ishihara Ind (50)	68.2	....	69.3

Third Section

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	102.9	103.6	103.4
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	126.7	....	126.6
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	....	....	64.5
Japan Beer (50)	....	93.0	91.7
Tropical Ind (42½)	....	....	....
Sumatra Dev. new (37½)	....	43.4	44.3
Asahi Glass (50)	99.0	98.6	96.8
Toa Tobacco (50)	95.5	96.1	96.1
Manchou Tobacco (50)	84.0	84.0	83.0

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Exch. new	80.3	1.4	0.2	80.9
N. Y. K. new	76.2	6.4	5.8	76.0
M'bishi Heavy Ind.	95.9	6.4	5.7	95.3
Kanebo Spin. new	71.4	1.8	1.2	71.8
Teikoku Rayon. new	64.9	5.0	4.6	64.6
Hitachi Iron Works	89.0	5.5	5.3	88.3
Osaka Exch. new	43.3	3.3	3.0	43.2
Japan Steel Tube	69.6	70.5	69.4	70.1
Japan Oil	75.3	5.5	5.3	75.4
S. M. R.	73.3	3.4	3.3	73.4
N. Y. K. old	90.1	0.4	0.1	90.1
Hokkaido Coal	74.6	4.6	4.2	74.2
Kanebo Spin. old	123.3	3.3	2.9	122.9
Toyo Rayon, new	52.0	2.0	2.0	52.0
Kokura Iron Works	53.1	3.8	3.1	53.8
Japan Beer, new	42.2	2.3	2.2	42.3
Japan Sugar, new	64.5	4.6	4.5	64.6
Ensuiko Sugar	62.4	2.4	2.1	62.1
Japan Mining	62.5	2.5	2.3	62.3
Manchou Ind	59.9	9.8	9.6	59.6

DIET MEMBER FINDS HIGH TAX MARGIN

Yadanji Nakajima Says More War Expenditures Can Be Met Through Taxation

That the Government must levy higher taxes in the forthcoming fiscal year in order to secure the healthy operation of its finance throughout the duration of the war is in effect the gist of the opinion of Yadanji Nakajima, a leading M.P. as expressed in the new year issue of the Oriental Economist.

Mr. Nakajima says:

"That the War of Greater East Asia is now at its beginning is clear to all people in Nippon. It follows, therefore, that the Nippon people must be prepared for all enormous increase of war expenditures as time goes on. In other words, they must overcome heaps of economic and financial difficulties before they come out the final victor in the present war.

"Since the outbreak of the China Affair in 1937, the taxes have been increased several times, but yet the total amount of taxes corresponds to about 10 per cent of the national income as can be seen in the following figures:

Year	National income (In million yen)	Taxation	Burden (in pct.)
1937	19.000	1.800	9.3
1938	23.000	2.300	10.2
1939	28.000	2.900	10.3
1940	32.000	4.200	13.1
1941	36.000	4.900	13.3
1942	42.000	6.500	15.5

"From the foregoing figures, I see that the national income of Nippon has been increasing by ¥4,000,000,000 to ¥6,000,000,000 each year since 1937. This is eloquent proof of the concrete stability of Nippon's financial foundation.

Taxation in U.S.

"In 1941, the United States levied a tax amounting to 14.9 per cent of the national income, and Britain 31.4 per cent as against the 13.3 per cent by Nippon. Therefore, it is quite obvious that the Nipponese Government can impose a higher rate of taxation without disturbing the economic activities of the nation in the least.

"In the past, Nippon has been covering the greater portion of the war and other expenditures by income from bond issues. In my opinion, the Government should levy higher taxes and cover a larger portion of the expenditures therefrom like other belligerent powers.

Expenditures met through taxation by other countries are shown below:

		Expenditure	Tax revenue	Pct. covered by taxat'n
		—(In 1,000)—		
Britain	£	5.200.000	2.200.000	42
U.S.	$	78.000.000	27.000.000	34

"After a careful study of all matters concerned, I have discovered the fact that Nippon, through manipulation of both direct and indirect taxes, can easily increase its tax revenues to ¥12,000,000,000 without bringing any strain on the economic activities of its people."

CONCERNS TO AMALGAMATE

New Nitric Chemical Industry Co. To Be Born of Merger

The Japan Nitric Industry Concern is expected to hold a general meeting of its shareholders on January 15 in order to discuss various matters concerning the amalgamation of the Nippon Nitric Gun Powder Company and the Asahi Benberg Company, to be shortly carried out on equal terms, which will result in the birth of the Nippon Nitric Chemical Industry Company (to be capitalized at ¥54,400,000).

The new company will engage in the production of medicines, chemicals, nitric fertilizers, gun powder, explosives, artificial fibers, various manufactures of artificial fibers, celluloid articles, leather, paper, drugs and other things.

The new company, besides the production of various things stated above, will also engage in the sales, thereof, reports the Nippon Sangyo.

Chile to Clarify Policy

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 8.—Since the return of Chilean Home Minister Raul Morales from Washington, the Chilean Government has been daily conferring on its diplomatic policy and it has been decided that the Home Minister will make a report to the Senate on January 12 regarding his visit to Washington.

Since the return of the Home Minister, various reports have been circulated anent the foreign policy of Chile. Of the members of the Chilean Senate, 30 are said to be insisting upon a change in the foreign policy, while the remaining 15 members are supporting the maintenance of the former policy.

INSURANCE BUSINESS AND THE WAR

Fields of Activity of Various Insurance Companies Fixed for Southwestern Pacific Countries As Result of War

Primarily, insurance business is known as one of those enterprises which are most insensitive to the drift of the times, being the last to reflect the prosperity or otherwise of the business world in general. Consequently, when a survey is made at the end of every year of events taking place during the past 12 months in the respective lines of enterprises, insurance business is always found the least eventful.

In 1942, however, the War of Greater East Asia did not fail to exercise far-reaching effects even on this most insusceptible section of the business world, as witness the situation following the enactment of the Wartime Insurance Act, readjustment and consolidation of insurance companies, establishment of the Life Insurance Control Association and the Non-life Insurance Control Association, advance of the insurance companies into various regions of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, all of which are conducive to the perfection of a new structure in the insurance world of our country.

New Vista Opened

With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, an opportunity has presented itself for the insurance business of our country to make its advance into the Continent and the southern regions along with other lines of industry, says the latest issue of the magazine Economist, which comments, in substance, as follows:

Soon after the outbreak of the present War, all Anglo-American insurance companies on the Continent and in the southern regions were wiped out and, consequently, the advance of Japanese concerns to take their place was eagerly awaited.

However, for fear of undue competition with resultant evils which might ensue due to free advance of our insurance interests, the authorities concerned were prudent enough to limit the number of companies to be allowed to expand their sphere of activities overseas. The number decided on by the authorities was 5 for North China, 7 for Central China, 3 for South China, together with 9 for the southern regions.

Distribution Fixed

"The 9 companies in the southern regions were represented by the Tokio, Osaka, Sumitomo, Taisho, Teikoku and Mitsubishi Marine Insurance Companies and the Tokyo, Nippon and Nissan Fire Insurance Companies. Of these companies, 4 have been permitted to advance to the Philippines, Djawa and Malai, 3 to Burma and 2 to Celebes. These companies are too busy themselves in the taking over of the existing contracts with the insurance companies of the enemy countries and in underwriting new contracts. Strict supervision will, of course, be exercised on these insurers, who will be required to submit all the contracts written respectively by them to the Toa Fire and Marine Insurance Company for reinsurance to be redistributed at certain ratio among them, thus making an equitable distribution of risks possible. All the premiums collected are to be deposited with the Southern Development Bank and when funds are required for settlement of claims, the Bank will advance loans to the companies.

With reference to life insurance, careful deliberation has been conducted between the Finance Department and the insurance companies. According to general plans, it is intended to abandon the negative method of doing business under which contracts have heretofore been issued only to the Nipponese and to include the native inhabitants of the respective regions in the Co-Prosperity Sphere among the objects of contract with a view to absorbing capital laid out for reconstruction work. For this purpose, the Continent and the southern regions will be divided into several areas where respectively two or three companies will be allowed to operate.

China Inquiry Completed

The inspection party, which crossed over to the Chinese Continent, has already completed its investigations, on the strength of which it has been decided to allow 8 insurance companies to go over to North, Central and South China.

It has also been decided to permit 9 life insurance companies, namely, the Nippon, Dai-Ichi, Meiji, Chiyodo, Teikoku, Mitsui, Sumitomo, Yasuda and Nomura, to operate in the South. A committee of inquiry, divided into five sub-committees, organized of 3 representatives from each of these companies, was already dispatched to the southern regions, the first group to the Philippines, the second to Malai and North Borneo, the third to Burma, the fourth to Djawa and the fifth to North Borneo. The objects of their investigations are the mortality of the native inhabitants in the respective regions, their sanitary conditions and other technical matters which will constitute the basis for the management of life insurance business in these overseas areas in the future, together with the present condition of contracts formerly held by life insurance companies of the enemy countries.

It is expected that the advance of these companies to the southern regions will materialize early this spring on the return of the inquiry mission.

BANK DEPOSITS RISE

Total With Tokyo Banks as of Dec. 31 Stands at ¥14,960,000,000

Indicative of the increasing zeal of Tokyoites to financially cooperate with the Government in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, deposits at member banks in Tokyo as of December 31, last year stood at ¥14,960,000,000, representing a sharp gain of ¥453,000,000 as compared with deposits at the end of the preceding week, the Tokyo Clearing House announced.

On the other hand, the total amount of valuable securities owned by member banks at the end of 1942 aggregated ¥12,539,000,000 gaining by ¥558,000,000 as compared with the preceding week, due to the active year-end consumption of Government bonds, the clearing house report added.

Kobe Silk Exchange Closes

In accordance with the policy of the state, all members of the silk exchange of Kobe, at their general meeting of January 8, decided to discontinue their business and close the exchange. The officials of the exchange are expected to visit the Government authorities and carry out all proceedings required for the discontinuation of the silk exchange, which will mark the end of the exchange after being in operation for 15 years since 1928, says Domei.

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U.S. PEOPLE RESELL WAR BONDS HASTILY

Tendency Increasing Among American People—Washington Seriously Concerned

Reflecting the mounting war expenditures, the Washington authorities are busy urging the nation to absorb the national bonds which they have issued month after month ever since America's entry into the war. The nation, however, is now so much burdened by the heavy increase in taxation and the growing inflation of the currency, that there is a growing tendency among the holders of bonds to dispose them hastily for their self-protection. This is now endorsed by a Domei correspondent's dispatch from Buenos Aires dated January 7 to the following effect:

"For fear of an inflation, the American Government is making frantic efforts for the absorption of national bonds among the nation, but there is an ever increasing tendency among the holders of bonds and wartime savings debentures to hasten the disposal of these negotiable papers in exchange for solid cash.

"Rumor has it that the Treasury Department asserts that no serious apprehension need be entertained as to the growing tendency for the individual resale of national bonds. The truth is, however, the authorities are seriously concerned about this. If the nation continues to dispose of national bonds uninterruptedly, then it is possible that the Washington authorities may enforce the compulsory savings system that Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau originally voiced in 1941.

Compelled to Resell

"It is pointed out that the individuals disposing of the national bonds insist that they have been compelled to resell the debentures and bonds by reason of (a) the increased taxation on their incomes, (b) advances in their cost of living and (c) need for more cash to meet extraordinary expenditures incidental to an increase in their earnings. As a matter of fact, the resale of national bonds is most conspicuous whereas their absorption is considerably retarded especially when taxpaying time sets in.

"In December, 1941, there were a comparatively a small number of individuals disposing of national bonds in spite of their fair-sized Christmas spendings. All this seems to be as much attributable to their consciousness of the disastrous setback sustained by the American Navy in the Pearl Harbor as to their self-restraints thereby accentuated.

"Due, however, to the propaganda subsequently started by the Washington authorities feigning victories on their side, the national morale has evidently weakend, thereby accelerating the disposal of national bonds by the people. In January, 1942, for instance, the turnovers of resold national bonds amounted to $14,000,000, but in October of the same year, the turnovers swelled to as much as $40,000,000.

Absorption Drops

"During March, 1942, when the nation was made to pay the first-term income tax for the year, the absorption of national bonds dropped to $558,000,000 against $703,000,000 during the previous month. To make the matter worse the turnovers of the bonds resold during March increased to $22,000,000 against $15,000,000 during the previous month.

"It is understood that the national bonds issued by the American Government can be disposed of in 60 days following the first date of their sale, and there is no means of checking the private disposal of these negotiable papers by their holders.

"The following list shows the amounts of national bonds issued by the American Government from January to November inclusive, 1942:

Amounts of National Bonds Issued by the American Government (1942)

	Amount
January	$1,061,000,000
February	702,000,000
March	553,000,000
April	531,000,000
May	634,000,000
June	641,000,000
July	691,000,000
August	687,000,000
September	838,000,000
October	814,000,000
November	734,000,000

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, JANUARY 10, 1943

China's Memorable Day

Yesterday, January 9, the 18th year of Showa, which is the 32nd year of the Chinese Republic, will ever remain a most memorable date in the history of the relations between the two neighboring nations of China and Japan. For on this date were signed two agreements of utmost importance for the future of these two countries, and indeed in fact for the future of all East Asia as well. These two instruments, signed at Nanking between the representatives of the Government of Japan and of the National Government of China, are namely the Joint Declaration of Japan and China concerning Cooperation for the Prosecution of the War, and the Agreement between Japan and China concerning Retrocession of Concessions and Relinquishment of Extraterritorial Rights.

By the Joint Declaration concerning Cooperation for the Prosecution of the War, which supplements China's declaration of war against the United States and the British Empire, the National Government under the wise and able leadership of Wang Ching-wei, acting in accordance with the unanimous will of the Chinese people, has brought to a concrete culmination the full and just recognition which the Chinese people have been increasingly according to the fact that Japan's sacred mission of establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere possesses a historical significance for the whole world. It shows that China realizes how indispensable it is that the work sponsored by Japan of ousting the malignant influence of America and Britain and of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere should be pushed for the sake of enhancing the welfare of all the Asiatic peoples as well as for the establishment of a new world peace.

The declaration of war not only demonstrates the determination of the Chinese people, but it serves also to prove that the National Government has attained a strength commensurate with its new task. As such, it is a most auspicious indication of the power of the Nanking Government and shows that it has already firmly taken root. To be sure, close cooperation between Japan and China has been the immutable policy of the two countries ever since the conclusion of the Basic Treaty of November 30, 1940, but now at last the consummation of that policy has been realized.

Considering the nature of the underlying situation, it is only natural that this happy result should have been attained. But at the same time all respect and honor are due to the National Government of China for having come to its decision at this time. This Joint Declaration should be hailed with joy as an epoch-making event in the history of Japanese-Chinese relations.

The other agreement signed yesterday, providing for the abolition of extraterritoriality in China and the return of the foreign concessions, will obviously have the effect of making the new China under the National Government stronger than ever. The action of the Japanese Government in facilitating this development is an act of benevolent statesmanship arising from a deep consideration of the permanent future of Japanese-Chinese relationships. By this move Japan has demonstrated anew her sincere solicitude for the real welfare of the nations of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, and it further shows that Japan is actively fulfilling her obligations as the leader of the work of establishing this Sphere on a mutually helpful basis.

This agreement entered into by Japan and China stands in striking contrast to the futile gesture made last October by the United States and Britain toward the Chungking regime. It will be recalled that at that time the Anglo-American Powers, amidst much self-fanned publicity, announced their willingness to start negotiations with the Chungking regime for the relinquishment of their extraterritorial rights in China and for the settlement of other related questions. To be sure, the quite essential fact that these two Powers no longer possess any extraterritorial jurisdiction in any important portion of China or that the Chungking regime is a refugee shadow regime which is in no position to accept the relinquishment of extraterritoriality even if these Powers had any extraterritorial rights to relinquish, made the Anglo-American move a futile gesture purely devoid of value. But it is significant that the United States and Britain have failed as yet to carry through to completion even this empty gesture. Aside from having made their promise, the United States and Britain have done nothing further as yet.

The inaction of the United States and Britain is easy enough to understand. Unlike Japan who has demonstrated her practical sincerity in a concrete form through the agreement signed yesterday, the United States and Britain obviously have no real intention of carrying out their promise. The motive of these enemy Powers in flattering the Chungking regime is merely to utilize China and the Chinese people while the war is in progress. Once the war is over, however, it can be taken for granted that they will never effectively relinquish their special rights but will continue with their policy of attempting to exploit China as a quasi-colony. If the United States and Britain were sincere, why is it that they waited until so late to make their promise, and why is it that their promise is even yet being withheld from fulfilment? The true intentions of the Anglo-American foe can best be judged from the House of Commons speech of Anthony Eden on December 2 and Paul Van Zeeland's plan for the post-war exploitation of China under Anglo-American capitalistic domination. There in the unconscious disclosures of these two enemy statesmen it is possible to see what a dire fate they secretly have in store for China.

Whatever the perverted delusions of the Chungking puppets of the Anglo-American imperialists, there is no question as to what the real Chinese nation, expressing itself through the National Government at Nanking, feels. Through its declaration of war against the United States and Britain, it has made it forcibly clear that the real China knows who its enemies are. As the result of this action, the general structure of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere has been clarified beyond dispute. Japan, Manchoukuo, China, French Indo-China, and Thailand stand solidly united to achieve their glorious common destiny through the expulsion of Anglo-American intrusion from this part of the world and through the overthrow of Anglo-American domination of the world. From this fraternal unity of East Asiatic nations, the Chungking regime alone remains as a pitiful heretical renegade beyond the pale. The Chungking regime alone stands alienated from the rest of the peoples of East Asia, and for all time to come will remain branded as traitor to the cause of East Asia for having disturbed the peace of this region in complicity with the alien Anglo-American invaders.

On the other hand, by its recent action, the National Government of China has really come into its own. It has vindicated its preparations of the past two years and has now boldly thrown itself full force into the task of annihilating the United States and Britain whose record of imperialism in China over many years make them the implacable enemies of the Chinese nation. By this move, the National Government will continue to advance rapidly in its mission of furthering the construction of the New Order in East Asia, through which alone will come the eventual peace necessary for the salvation of China. All these developments, presaged by the Joint Declaration and the Agreement signed yesterday, lead to a glorious future for China, which is indeed a destiny ordained by Heavenly Will.

A Year Ago Today

Jan. 10, 1942

From Our Own Files

The Imperial Headquarters announced yesterday that Japanese Army units operating on the west coast of Malai on January 7 encircled and attacked powerful mechanized enemy units entrenched in strong positions in a northern district of Trolak (90 kilometers north of Kuala Lumpur) and inflicted an annihilating blow. The Japanese troops then continued their pursuit and on the evening of January 8 the Japanese vanguard passed through Tanjong Malim.

* * *

The Imperial Headquarters announced that a submarine of the Imperial Navy attacked and sank the United States seaplane tender Langley at a point southwest of Johnston Island on January 8.

* * *

British forces, in defensive positions on the northern bank of the Perak River, have been routed by a two-frontal attack by Japanese Forces from the north and south, it was reported from Lisbon.

* * *

Japanese Forces on the evening of January 3 took Yuan, base of the Chungking 79th Army in Hupeh Province, and defeated about 25,000 Chungking troops belonging to the same army in the hilly area west of Yuan, says a weekly announcement of the Press Section of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China.

CHUNGKING ASKS U.S. FOR MORE MATERIALS

Madame Chiang's Trip to Washington Ridiculed

By **TOSHIO HAYASHI**
(From the Shukan Fujin Asahi)

Nearly six years have already elapsed since the China Affair broke out. During this time, Madame Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the Chungking Regime's Generalissimo, together with her husband, continued to wage a hopeless anti-Japanese resistance by skipping from Nanking to Hankow and to Chungking, finally jumping across the broad Pacific over to the United States. Of course, the Chungking Regime made no statement whatsoever concerning the Madame's unexpected jaunt to America, but the White House officially announced on November 28, last year, that Madame Chiang Kai shek arrived in Washington to enter a hospital for medical treatments.

Gathering from the Washington announcement, Madame Chiang took the trouble to make the arduous journey to the United States to be treated for an injury which she received five years ago in an automobile accident. According to the report, she injured her eye when an automobile in which she was traveling overturned on the Nanking Shanghai highway; presumably she was making her hasty getaway from Shanghai to Nanking as the fate of the international port-city was sealed.

The Chinese people were ignorant of her physical ailment and were shocked to learn that she had been suffering all these years. Her injury was merely an external wound which had been completely cured in a month. When she was not swinging her diplomatic axe with her male cohorts, she either entertained foreign diplomats or visited the depressed fighting forces to arouse their morale. Moreover, being the Chairman of the Women's Association, she seldom spent a day by herself. The Chinese newspaper in Shanghai, the New Shanghai Reporter, was more dubious than surprised, to learn that Mrs. Chiang's ailment necessitated a sudden air trip to the United States.

Reason Explained

Why was it that versatile Madame Chiang, whom the Generalissimo could not afford to have leave his side even for a moment, had to jump the wartime capital at Chungking for the American capital? Perhaps the following can be said to solve this interesting riddle.

To begin with, when the Chungking regime received Wendell Willkie, Special Envoy of President Roosevelt, last autumn, it made two big demands on the United States: first, the opening of a second front in East Asia (reoccupation of Burma) and secondly, Willkie was well aware that his country did not favor the idea, but he tactfully told his hosts that although he personally saw the necessity of reoccupying Burma, since he himself was not a soldier he was not qualified to promise this. In regard to the intensified material aid to Chungking, he more or less reprimanded them. He declared that unless transportation routes were not expanded and strengthened, together with the readjustment of internal structure and diplomatic relations, it would be useless to send materials, because effective campaign cannot be conducted.

Shortly after Chungking's Kuomintang Party and the regime itself opened the People's Political Council to work out plans, seeking accelerated Anglo-American aid, it also devised means to develop the northwestern route in order to beguile the flow of much needed materials from America and Britain. With regard to the readjustment of the internal structure, it planned to strengthen the single party absolutism as advocated by the Kuomintang Party. Simultaneously, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, T. V. Soong, who had only recently returned from Washington with instructions to Chiang Kai-shek from the American President, carried out negotiations with the Chinese Communist Party in an endeavor to reach a compromise on their differences. Fortunately, he reached an amicable settlement with the representatives of the Communist Party in Chungking.

Wants U.S. To Know

The Chungking regime feeling that it had now complied with all the demands of the United States and figuring that the time had come to make this fact known to the Washington authorities, decided to entrust the all-important task upon the wife of Chiang.

Not very long ago it was revealed in America that a continental highway, connecting the United States with its northern outposts in Alaska, was completed; news which was widely acclaimed by Washington officials. Many said that it would recompensate for the loss of the Burma Road. They tried to appease their nervous Chungking ally by informing them that henceforth war materials from the states would roll along the new Alaskan route to its terminus, thence by air to Siberia and down the northwestern route into Chungking.

However, the supplies piled up at the Alaskan bases had to be ferried across the expansive Bering Sea to Siberia by air which reduced the value of the new route. What portion that was diverted to Chungking via the north-western route was, therefore, indeed very insignificant. The closure of the Burma Road was a blow from which Chungking, as well as her allies, have not yet fully recovered; for this reason the Alaskan highway, although an engineering feat, was not as significant as the famous Burma Road.

Just before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia a construction plan was hastened to open a route to Chungking from India, to invite British aids, but due to geographical difficulties, the plan did not materialize. With both the British and American aids drastically curtailed, there remained no other measure for the Chungking regime to take, but to rely on the development of its own resources. It is estimated that there are approximately 400 factories of all kinds, large and small, which are being operated under the Chungking jurisdiction. Weng Wen-hao, Chungking's Minister of Economics, announced that even if these factories were mobilized to manufacture essential war equipments, the desired results cannot be reached because of a lack of machine tools and other modern facilities.

Needs More Materials

However great Chungking's manpower might be, it cannot hope to resist without cannon and tanks. Knowing this fact, it promulgated laws to mobilize its underground natural resources and population until Anglo-American assistance in the form of technicians and machineries can be had. Conditions have so degenerated that without relying on more active Anglo-American support, Chiang Kai-shek himself knows that he cannot hope to prolong the feeble existence of his regime.

Chiang Kai-shek's demand for an immediate aid is like an injection of some powerful drug into his system of a dying patient. Unfortunately for him, both the United States and Great Britain who staked the fate of their own country in the present world conflagration, cannot readily answer his demands. There is also a growing tendency for the Anglo-U.S. support to Chungking, turning more and more towards moral support rather than material support, regardless of the danger of complete isolation of their ally in East Asia. In other words, Chiang Kai-shek is being maneuvered by Uncle Sam and John Bull to pick the chestnuts out of the fire for them.

As each day passed, the situation at the wartime capital grew graver. As a last resort, Chiang Kai-shek played his trump card; he dispatched his wife to Washington.

Madame Chiang Kai-shek, having received her elementary to college education in the United States, and having graduated from the Wellesley College, is like an Americanized second-generation Chinese woman.

It was contemplated in Chungking that Madame Chiang's arrival in the United States would arouse considerable interest in the American Government to take more concrete measures with regard to material aids to Chungking.

Madame Chiang's conniving at Washington must be extremely difficult, for it was recently reported that she may soon leave Washington for London and Moscow. It is already too late to save the tottering regime of her desperate husband.

THE VOICE OF NIPPON

A Series of Special Contributions on the Vital Issues of the Day

THE NORTH AFRICAN OPERATIONS AND THE PRESENT WAR SITUATION

By **REAR-ADMIRAL TANETSUGU SOSA, Retired**

At a time when Japan is engaged in the fighting off the Solomons following the debacle of the American fleet, we note that a telling blow is about to be dealt to the Anglo-American forces in North Africa by the daring attacks launched by the Axis forces through close collaboration among their land, sea and air forces.

Nothing definite is known as to what was the main objective of the landing of American troops in North Africa, but so far it is certain that the American plan was, generally speaking, based on wishful thinking. It is said that this scheme was first conceived in June last year, it took concrete shape about August and it was carried out in November. If so, it may be traced back to the time when Germany was beginning to launch the summer offensive against the Soviet Union. That is to say, America was probably evolving her plan according to her own idea, independently of the Soviet Premier's demand for the creation of a second front. However, this scheme could not be realized when the fighting between the German and Soviet troops was at its height, as it was presumably originally intended. That it was not carried out until the aim of the German attack on Stalingrad had been practically achieved and the adjustment of the fighting lines by the German forces had well-nigh been completed with the advent of "General Winter" was, no doubt, a piece of good luck for the Axis forces. On the other hand, it must have given a keen disappointment to the American forces.

Many causes may be adduced for this delay in the execution of the American plan. There were, no doubt, various errors and miscalculations on America's part as well as dilatoriness in making preparations. The biggest cause for America's loss of the best opportunity for carrying it out is perhaps to be sought in the fact that due to the disastrous failure of her counter-attacks in the Solomons, she had to concentrate her strategic attention on the fighting in that area. It may also be ascribed partly to the fact that America, who had to depend for the success of her plan on the collaboration of French traitors, had to await the ripening of the plot of these traitors. In any case, it is likely that the American landing operations in North Africa will prove no more than a repetition of the American debacle in the Solomons.

Had these landing operations been carried out when the fighting between the German and Soviet forces was at its height, the recovery of the command of the Mediterranean Sea, the formation of a second front in the Near East and in the Balkans through the establishment of sway over North Africa, the clearing of North Africa of the Axis forces, the launching of attacks on Italy, the advance of the American forces into the Iberian Peninsula as a sequel to the success in North Africa, the shortening of the route of supply in Africa and the implanting of American influence in that continent might have been achieved, true to oft-repeated American propaganda. None of these objects, however, has been attained because of the fatal dilatoriness of the execution of the plan. Worse still, it appears likely that here, as in the case of the Solomon fighting, the American reinforcements will be poured in successively, only to be annihilated one by one.

Admiral Mahan taught the American people the need for the concentration of the armed force. President Roosevelt, as one of the worshippers of Admiral Mahan, succeeded to the policy bequeathed by him. That is to say, for the sake of domination over the Pacific, he strengthened three lines of attack on Japan, and converted the outpost of Hawaii into an impregnable base with the equipment provided which is capable of accommodating the entire Pacific Squadron. All these steps were taken in accordance with the principle of the concentration of force with a view to sending America's superior fleet into the seas about Japan, in case of need, and annihilating the Japanese fleet at a single stroke. The debacle in Hawaii knocked the bottom out of the principle on which American naval tactics was based, and, furthermore, with all her bases of attack against East Asia occupied by the Japanese Forces, she has lost the main objective of her tactical scheme.

A member of the staff of the New York Times, who broadcast from New York on December 8 last year, stated that over 500,000 American troops are now stationed at over 50 places in the world, and these places, it will be noted, cover not only American territory but British territory, including the British Dominions and other possessions, the areas under the British sphere of influence, French colonies, Central and South American countries and West and North Africa. The strengths of these American troops stationed in many places vary. In some places, they are only a few thousand strong; they are, at most, four division strong. Now, other American forces, a few division strong, have been landed in North Africa. In this way, the American armed forces are widely distributed. It must further be noted that for these troops to be transferred from one of these places to another, they have to be carried over the sea for a distance of several thousand kilometers, being exposed in transit to the danger of attacks from Axis naval and air forces. And such dangers are bound to increase hereafter.

Such dispositions of the American forces are against the principle of the concentration of the armed force, which is the secret of victory, and it may safely be said that the American troops so disposed stand no chance of victory. If such dispositions of troops are being made by America from motives of reaping the best fruit after the war, following the example set by Britain in the former World War, she is only reckoning without her host. At the time of the first World War, the Allies were not cutting so poor a figure as in the present war. The battle lines were then rather in stalemate, neither side being able to take the offensive. It was in such circumstances that the British navy reduced German colonies everywhere and after the war secured possession of these territories, thereby extending her territory and strengthening her overseas defenses. In the present war, however, the Anglo-American forces are losing every battle and the Axis attacks are growing more vehement. Moreover, the American navy lies practically in ruins now. Such being the case, we can well imagine what fate is in store for the American forces which are stationed widely scattered in the regions which are separated from each other by a few thousand kilometers across the sea. To make the situation worse for them, antagonism is springing up between the American and British troops everywhere, and there is a general lack of sincerity among them, to stand in the breach. Between America and Britain also, there is mutual suspicion, each entertaining misgivings about the other's imperialistic ambitions. In the meantime, the Soviet Union, whom they have always regarded as their powerful ally, is evincing frequent and increasing discontent with the Anglo-American attitude. In this way, they are finding it difficult to maintain their front undivided. On the other hand, the Axis Powers have attained by their brilliant victories an absolutely impregnable position both militarily and economically and the ties of their cooperation are being made closer and firmer. There is thus every likelihood of a general and speedy defeat of the enemy. Their defeat in North Africa would necessarily lead to their setback in Egypt, and the completion of the Axis route of connection will usher in the last stage in the present war against America and Britain. Thus, the last vestige of the vain hope entertained by America and Britain for final victory will be entirely gone.

NEW COLONIAL POLICY TO BE SET UP BY JAPAN

There Will Be No Exploitation Of Asiatic Peoples

By **KEI FUJIOKA**
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

No one would doubt that the War of Greater East Asia and the European War II are the two greatest revolutionary struggles of the world. Through the War of Greater East Asia, Japan wants to establish a new order, the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere in East Asia. Through the European War II, Germany and Italy hope to set up a new order in Europe. Although called by different names, both wars aim at the same objective, in that each is trying to bring about a new order, thereby hoping to contribute to the establishment of a new world structure.

What is worth mentioning is the fact that while we are fighting we are also engaged in the work of reconstruction.

During the past half year since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, our Imperial Fighting Forces have scored brilliant victories over our enemies and have made remarkable progress in our reconstruction work.

It is necessary to eradicate anything and everything that smacks of Anglo-Americanism out of Greater East Asia; inform every State and race within Greater East Asia as to the real objective, and the true meaning of the new order Japan is building. The Anglo-American colonization policy must be definitely rejected, and replaced by a new Japanese policy.

Western Colonization Policy

Man in interpreting the world in which he lives forms a view as to what is the world. The ancient Greeks and Romans had their own outlook of the world; Christianity and Buddhism have their own religious views of the world. On examining these views one comes to the conclusion that, in reality, man's life is influenced by history and environment, which goes to show that the Western colonization policy is based on the western view of the world; that Japan's colonization policy is based on the Japanese view of the world.

Therefore, before discussing the problem of the western colonization policy I would like to go into detail about the western concept of the world. This view developed into the emancipation and freedom of individuals which, in turn, led to the formation of individualistic, liberalistic and democratic views of the world.

Viewed from this angle, a State or a race is nothing but a conglomeration of people existing solely for the purpose of protecting their personal interests and welfare. So a State or a race is lower in position than its individuals. It goes without saying that any State or race composed of such individuals is very weak. Such a State or race cannot help but come into conflict with other States or races. In order to preserve and develop one's own State or race it becomes necessary to destroy other existing States or races.

Based on Hypocrisy

This western thought developed finally into the idea that the world exists for the westerners alone. They advocated "justice" and "humanity" but for their own convenience. They took possession of lands inhabited by natives, saying that they had made discoveries, and oppressed the natives and exploited their natural resources. They thought that these acts of violence on their part were in accordance with their principle of "justice" and "humanity." Powerful countries ruled over weak countries and when there were clashes of interests between powerful States they patched up the gap by makeshift reconciliation or collaboration for preserving their own security. There is no need to emphasize how contradictory and deceptive such a view of the world was. As a consequence of such selfish motives, the World War I broke out. Still blind, they concocted the Versailles Treaty which only served to pave the way to the World War II. After the World War I was over, liberalism and democracy were very popular and gave birth to conflicts and Communism, which is based on absolute materialism. Thus the western view of the world began to take a downward path. With the outbreak of the World War II, however, in Germany and Italy was accelerated totalitarianism, which is an entirely new outlook of the world.

With the decline and fall of this western conception of the world and the western colonization policy, the Italo-German view of the world and new colonization policy has come into being in Europe. Needless to say, in East Asia, too, we must drive away the western view of the world and its old colonization policy and establish a new immutable Japanese view of the world and the Japanese colonization policy.